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Journal of Pharmacy
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The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.
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Support the P.A.T.A.

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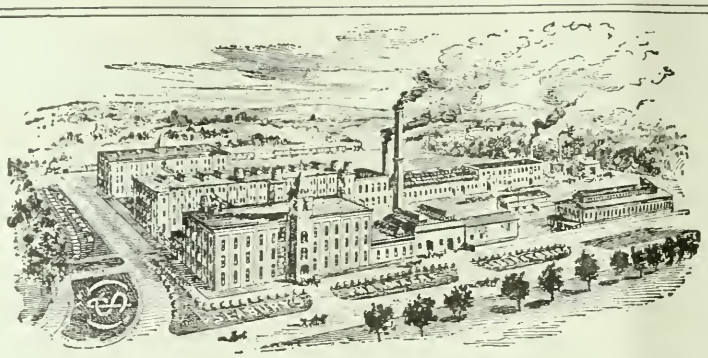

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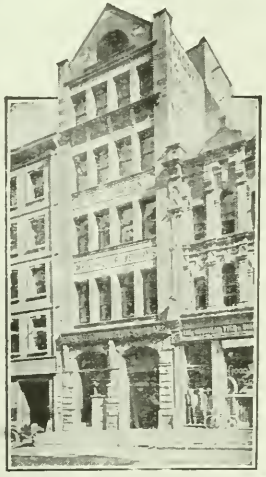

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	Nett				...	...	£4	9 3

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THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

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Abstracts.

Preparing Dakin's Solution.

(By Dr. George F. Stines.)

Early in the war, Dr. Alexis Carrel, whose name has been given to the method and technique of the sterilisation of wounds by treatment with Dakin's solution, recognised the necessity of an antiseptic solution which could be used in irrigating wounds in such a manner as to encourage their healing with a minimum of pus and scar formation and a conservation of time in treatment.

With this need in view Dr. Carrel called to his aid H. D. Dakin, a chemist connected with the Rockefeller Institute at the military hospital in Compiegne, France. To Dakin, Carrel entrusted the production of a solution that would comply with the antiseptic requirements of the surgeon. Dakin soon produced what was thought to be the proper solution, but it was left to a French chemist named Daufresne to improve the technique of manufacture in such a way as to overcome some disadvantages in the acidity of the solution as prepared originally by Dakin.

I mention this especially because, at present, some chemists are preparing the solution by the original Dakin formula and are under the impression that they are making the preparation as it is now being used in the hospitals in France. Such, however, is not the case. The solution in use by Dr. Carrel at the present time differs somewhat from the original formula and is known as "Dakin's Solution, Daufresne Technique."

Dakin's Solution is entirely a chemical preparation, and unless the pharmacist is sufficiently versed in the technique of volumetric analysis, he had better refrain from any attempt to supply

the preparation, an error in which might result in complications to the patient on whom it is employed.

The original Dakin Solution was prepared by the following formula:

One hundred and forty grammes of dried sodium carbonate was dissolved in 10 liters of ordinary tap water, and to this solution was added 200 grammes of chloride of lime (calx chlorinata) and 40 grammes of boric acid.

The acidity of this preparation, however, proved irritating, and the formula was accordingly revised by Daufresne. The preparation resulting from Daufresne's formula is the one now used by Dr. Carrel, whose record, in the base hospital under his command in France, is supported by the remarkable fact that not a single death from infected wounds has occurred in his hospital.

The preparation, according to Daufresne, is as follows:—

Chlorinated lime (containing 25 per cent. chlorine) .. .. 200 grammes.
Sodium carbonate, dried .. .. .. 100 grammes.
Sodium bicarbonate .. .. 80 grammes.

Put into a 12-liter flask, or earthen container, the chlorinated lime and 5 liters of tap water. Shake vigorously and allow to macerate from six to twelve hours, or over night. At the same time dissolve the sodium salts in 5 liters of tap water and allow them to stand in solution over night. Then mix both solutions with constant agitation and permit the calcium carbonate to precipitate, and finally siphon off the clear liquid and filter through double filters.

Place the finished product in dark bottles or earthen containers and keep in a cool place.

Because of the variation in the commercial products obtained on the market it is necessary to determine the exact chlorine content of the "chloride of lime" used and to correct the formula to correspond with the amount used on a basis of 25 per cent. chlorine.

The test for available chlorine is made as follows:—

Take from different parts of the container, a small quantity of bleaching powder (chlorinated lime) and weigh accurately 20 grammes as a sample. Macerate this for several hours in a liter of tap water. With a pipette measure off 10 mils of the clear liquid into a flask and add to it 20 mils of a 10-per-cent. solution of potassium iodide and 2 mils of acetic acid. Then add, drop by drop from a graduated burette, a tenth-normal volumetric solution of sodium thiosulphate until decolourised. The number of mils of the volumetric solution employed multiplied by 1.775 will give the percentage of available chlorine in the sample.

The factor thus obtained may be used to determine the change of weights in the formula to correspond to the chlorine value of the commercial products entering into the preparation. Let N represent the percentage of chlorine found in the sample, then multiply the amounts of the entire formula by 25/N and use the results obtained as the amounts to go into the preparation. Of course the amount of water to be used remains the same.

The titration of the finished product is performed as follows:—

To 10 mils of the finished solution add 20 mils of 10-per-cent. potassium iodide solution and 2 mils acetic acid; then add tenth-normal sodium thiosulphate from the burette until discolourised. The number of mils required to decolourise, multiplied by .03725, gives the percentage of sodium hypochlorite in the finished solution.

This is important! The requirements are that Dakin's Solution shall contain not less than 0.45 per cent. and not more than 0.50 per cent. of sodium hypochlorite. If the strength is below 0.45 per cent. the solution is inactive; if it is above 0.50 per cent. it is too irritating.

The solution should never be heated, and water only should be the solvent.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Formulary.

Three Profitable Preparations:

Rescorcin Hair Tonic.

Boracic acid	ounces	4
Rescorcin	grains	320
Salicylic	ounces	2
Glycerin	ounces	2
Alcohol	pints	4
Tr. Saffron to colour.		
Oil bergamot	minims	192
Oil lemon	drachms	3
Water to make	gallon	1

Dissolve the boric acid in the water; the other things in the alcohol. Mix and colour with the tincture of saffron.

Quinine Hair Tonics.

Sulph. quinine	grains	60
Tr. cantharides	ounces	2
Glycerine	ounces	2
Eau de quinine oil	ounce	1
Powd. borax	grains	35
Alcohol	ounces	64
Water	ounces	64
Eau de quinine, red colour q.s. or min		80

Dissolve quinine and oil in alcohol and the borax in water; add the other ingredients; shake and allow to stand three or four days before filtering through double paper; no magnesia.

Lip Salve.

Hard paraffin	ounce	1
Soft paraffin	ounce	1
Oil of theobroma	drachm	1
Glycerin..	fl. drachm	1
Eosin, in fine powder	grains	30
Otto of rose	drops	2

Dissolve the eosin in the glycerin; melt the paraffins; mix and stir until nearly cool, adding the otto towards the end. This may be used for tinting the lips, as after well rubbing in and wiping off the excess of fat, the colour is fairly permanent.

—"Pacific Drug Review."

Reviews.

An Evolutionary Mnemmic.

At a complimentary dinner recently given by the Royal Society of New South Wales to Mr. Loxley Meggitt, F.I.C., F.C.S., on his departure from Sydney, the menu presented special features, and constituted, in a very artistic pamphlet form, a memento of the occasion. Opposite a quotation from a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the Chambered Nautilus, is a finely executed full-page plate showing the nautilus in the centre. Each chamber of the nautilus is made to represent some branch of chemistry, or physical chemistry. They are 25 in number, and beginning with "Alchemy," range to "Genesis of the Elements." Into each segment or chamber a miniature river is depicted as flowing, and in the course of the river are printed in chronological order the names of the more distinguished scientists who are or who have been associated with the particular branch of science printed on the segment. Thus, in an instance taken at random, viz., the periodic law, one finds in due order the names of Cooke, Dumas, Newlands, De Chancourtois, Doebereiner, Prout, Mendelief, Lothair Meyer, Tutton, Carnelly, Johnstone, Stoney Tilden, Crookes and J. J. Thomson. In transmutation we find the alchemists, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Paracelsus, Faraday, Patterson, Collie, and Ramsay. Again, in radio-activity, there are the names of Becquirel, Rontgen, Curie, Soddy, and Rutherford. Altogether, the picture chart offers almost, at a glance, "an evolutionary mnemonic" of the names of those distinguished men who can be associated with the various branches of chemistry and physical chemistry. The production, as a whole, is pleasing and artistic. S. P.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus.

By J. H. Maiden, I.S.O., F.R.S., F.L.S., Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. Government Printer, Sydney.

The issue under review is Part 2 of the 4th volume, and constitutes Part 32 of the whole work. It includes the consideration of seven species of eucalyptus, and so far completes the revision of 167 species. Eucalyptus Seeana has been named by Mr. Maiden. It is found in New South Wales and Queensland, and is known in some localities as "Stone Gum." It commonly passes under the name of E. tereticornis, and Baker and Smith gave it the name of E. tereticornis Sm., var. linearis, but Mr. Maiden gives it specific rank. It is distinguished from species having affinities with it by its juvenile leaves, which are narrow-linear. The other six species revised in this part have no special or general interest, and generally have restricted ranges. Five of them, E. Exserta, E. Parramattensis, E. Blakelyi N. Sp., E. Dealbata, and E. Morrisii, have near affinities with E. tereticornis. Mr. Maiden has tentatively given the name of E. Blakelyi (after one of his botanical assistants), to what he terms a "residuum" of an enormous amount of "tereticornis" material after the weeding out of certain species deemed to be valid. This residuum exhibits a sufficiently definite form, but more collecting and revision must be employed before it can be looked upon as fully determined. The last species considered, E. Howittiana, is only found in Northern Queensland. The usual four excellent full-page plates accompany the text. S. P.

Practical Notes.

Recipes for Killing Flies.

The United States Government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are not a poison to children; they are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract the flies.

Preparations of Solutions.

A formaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be made by adding three teaspoonsful of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving three teaspoonsful of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

An ordinary, thin-walled drinking glass is filled or partially filled with the solution. A saucer, or small plate, in which is placed a piece of white blotting paper cut the size of the dish, is put bottom up over the glass. The whole is then quickly inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, and the container is ready for use. As the solution dries out of the saucer the liquid seal at the edge of the glass is broken and more liquid flows into the lower receptacle. Thus the paper is always kept moist.

Other Simple Preventives.

Any odor pleasing to man is offensive to the fly and vice versa, and will drive them away.

Take five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mix it with the same quantity of water, put it in a common glass atomiser and spray it around the rooms where flies are. In the dining room spray it lavishly even on the table linen. The odor is very disagreeable to flies but refreshing to most people.

Geranium, mignonette, heliotrope and white clover are offensive to flies. They especially dislike the odor of honeysuckle and hop blossoms.

According to a French scientist flies have intense hatred for the color blue. Rooms decorated in blue will help to keep out the flies.

Mix together one tablespoonful of cream, one of ground black pepper and one of brown sugar. This mixture is poisonous to flies. Put in a saucer, darken the room except one window, and in that set the saucer.

To clear the house of flies, burn pyrethrum powder. This stupefies the flies, but they must be swept up and burned.

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Editorial.

The Australian Chemical Institute.

The movement on the part of the technical chemists of Australia to consolidate their interests by the formation of an institute can only meet with commendation. Too frequently in the past the valuable services rendered to science and industry by the chemical expert have been sadly underestimated. Scientific men have not only found an unresponsive market for their services, but they have had to contend with an ever-increasing tendency to discount their value from a remunerative standpoint. Discouraging conditions such as these are not conducive to satisfactory results, either to the individual chemist or to the community. Hence the necessity of forming an association embracing the whole of the technical chemists in the Commonwealth, in order to raise the standard of professional chemists.

It is to be regretted, however, that the framers of the constitution of the Australian Chemical Institute have prescribed such conditions as preclude pharmaceutical chemists from becoming members. Whilst it may be admitted that the average pharmacist is not as advanced in his chemical knowledge as the membership conditions require, there are many pharmacists who have attained a high standard of efficiency in pure chemistry. In every case, the pharmaceutical student is sufficiently well trained in the subject to render his knowledge worthy of recognition as a partial qualification for a higher degree.

It is a matter for the Pharmaceutical Societies in each State to consider whether they should make representations on this subject to the State branches of the Institute. Failing satisfaction, it might appear desirable, as a correspondent in this issue suggests, to constitute an Australian Chemical Society, comprising pharmacists able and willing to take up advanced work in chemistry.

Indications are not wanting that the pharmacists' right to the title of "chemist" is likely to be challenged. Unfortunately, in some quarters, there has been a tendency to voluntarily relinquish the title. It is the old story of whittling away our rights bit by bit. What is the pharmacist going to get in return for this abdication of a title which has been his for centuries? Too much has been given away in the past without any proportionate return. Historically and etymologically, the pharmacist can prove his undoubted claim to the title of "chemist." Yet a section of the press bids us to be contented with the title of pharmacist. Is not this dallying with the question? A strong lead is necessary in an important matter of this nature. Pharmacists should not tamely submit to this threatened encroachment of their titles unless they are assured of some adequate *quid pro quo*.

Indefeasible as our rights are, there is room for an exchange of courtesies with other bodies which have a real grievance.

But there must be a reciprocal spirit on both sides. Pharmacists are not adverse to negotiate, but they must not be expected to voluntarily surrender rights which have been theirs by virtue of statute law and custom for scores of years unless something tangible is offered in return.

In the meantime, the Australian Chemical Institute refuses pharmacists any recognition. Are the various pharmaceutical organisations content with the position thus created? A definite policy is called for. We suggest, as a basis for discussion, the enlargement of the scope of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, so as to embrace under definite conditions of membership all those scientific pharmacists whose claims entitle them to recognition. The conference possesses the necessary organisation. It is affiliated with the Association for the Advancement of Science, and has a definite sub-section in the Chemistry Section of that body. There is no reason, as far as we can see, why the Conference should not be developed in the direction indicated.

The Month.

A Tragic Lesson.

Recent American mails record the accidental death of a child, owing to two prescriptions written by the same doctor being enclosed in the wrong box by an unregistered assistant. The prescription intended for the child was calomel in ten grain doses. The mixture for the mother contained morphine, hyocine, and cactoid. There was a ¼ gr. of morphine in each tablet. Four tablets of the mother's medicine were given to the child. After the third dose the child became drowsy. The mother telephoned to the assistant, who reassured her, and she then administered the fourth tablet. Death followed soon afterwards. This incident marks the distinction between the professionally-trained pharmacist and the mere purveyor of packed goods. Training and responsibility develop an intuitive instinct in the mind of the experienced pharmacist. Extreme and jealous watchfulness is the only safeguard. No pharmacist can afford to be lax in maintaining a high standard of caution in the responsible work he is called upon to undertake. He owes this to his clients—it is his duty to his fellow-pharmacists. Fortunately incidents of this nature are rare. They would be more common were pharmacists to allow untrained men to handle dangerous drugs without that degree of supervision which the law requires, and without which the pharmacist is in deadly peril of his reputation, if not of his individual liberty.

The Family Medicine Chest.

The time-honoured family medicine chest, good in its way, has been responsible for many mishaps. Cases are on record where curious children have obtained access to the chest and dosed themselves with potions intended only for adults. Adults having recourse to the chest in the dark have accidentally selected a potent drug for the innocuous medicine they were seeking. The question arises as to whether the pharmacist should not educate the public to destroy medicine "remnants" when the immediate occasion for their use has passed away. Indiscriminate dosing is to be deplored. Yet every pharmacist is aware of the extensiveness of the habit. Old prescriptions are treasured like family heirlooms. Medicine is obtained, the patient feels better after a few doses. The bottle goes into the chest, and some months later another member of the family imagines he has similar symptoms, and he doses himself with the stale, and probably deteriorated, remnants remaining in the bottle. Pharmacists are in a position to emphasise the point that medicine prescribed for one set of conditions is not appropriate for other conditions. Let the medicine chest contain simple remedies only. Discard the half-finished bolus. Encourage the patient to keep fresh medicines, and to renew his stock from time to time. Above all, impress upon all the necessity of keeping poisonous mixtures in a separate box. On no account should they be allowed to remain side by side with the simple potions. This policy, if carried out, is good for the patient, and it should be profitable for the pharmacist.

Cypher Prescribing.

At a recent meeting of the Queensland Branch of the B.M.A., a letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, enclosing samples of cypher prescribing, and asking the Council to take some action in the matter. During the discussion on the letter, Dr. J. Espie Dods said that it had been laid down that when a medical practitioner wrote a prescription, it belonged to the patient. Cypher prescriptions were valueless to patients. Dr. J. Lockhart Gibson disapproved of medical practitioners dispensing their own medicine, and thought that some action should be taken by the Branch. The Hon. W. F. Taylor moved that the fact that a

letter from the Pharmaceutical Society, together with samples of cypher prescriptions, had been sent to the Branch, should be made known to those doctors who were using cypher prescriptions, and that they be asked to give an explanation. The motion was seconded by Dr. L. M. McKillop, and was adopted.

Comment.

PRESS CUTTINGS.

Physicians and Pharmacists.

When we look for the lack of co-operation between physicians and pharmacists, says F. N. Smith, a member of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, and the resulting regrettable habits of dispensing by the former and counter-prescribing by the latter (for it is impossible to consider the questions apart), we must naturally do one of two things:

1. Become better acquainted with the physicians, explain the situation to them and secure their co-operation, or

2. Seek legislation, confining these functions to properly licensed individuals, physicians on the one hand, pharmacists on the other.

For my part, I believe that it is better for the pharmacists in a neighbourhood first to hold a meeting and talk the whole matter over. Arrangements can then be made to meet the physicians so that a working arrangement can be made which will prevent encroachment of one profession upon the other.—*Pacific Drug Review.*

Patent Rights and Ethics.

According to the British standard of medical ethics, no member of a profession may withhold from his colleagues knowledge which may lead, directly or indirectly, to the alleviation of suffering. It is thus unethical for a medical practitioner to employ a secret remedy in his practice, or to protect by patent, for his own or anyone else's benefit, any preparation of presumed therapeutic value. We learn from the issue of *Nature,* of June 14, 1917, that Professor T. Brailsford Robertson, of the University of California, has given to the regents of the University his patents for a substance called "tethelin," which he has isolated from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body. He claims for tethelin a growth-controlling action, and recommends it to accelerate repair in the case of slowly healing wounds. The conditions of the gift are that the proceeds which may accrue from the sale or lease of these patents, are to constitute a fund for the futherance of medical research. It is, in our opinion, highly undesirable that patents of a therapeutic remedy should be taken out. The fact that the profits are to be utilised for a very valuable purpose does not alter the ethical aspects of the case. We have no evidence yet whether the substance, tethelin, is endowed with the physiological properties which Professor Robertson attributes to it.—*Medical Journal of Australia,* Oct. 20, 1917.

New South Wales.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held at the Board Room, Richmond Terrace, on November 13th.

Present.—Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President), in the chair, and Messrs. T. S. Loney, W. Short, L. P. Williams, J. Duncan, J. Dixson, and E. C. Schofield.

The B.M.A.'s Complaint. — The Registrar read a letter from the Secretary of the B.M.A., complaining of the conduct of Mr. A. E. Morrow, a registered pharmacist, of Hurlstone Park. It is alleged that Mr. Morrow adversely criticised the prescription of an ophthalmic surgeon, and advised the patient to place himself under his (Morrow's) treatment. Mr. Morrow, in reply, denied the allegations, stating that he never so acted. He had no ambition to develop into a quack doctor. He always advised the consultation of a medical practitioner where necessary. He stated that he could produce evidence to substantiate his statement. It was resolved that a copy of Mr. Morrow's letter be sent to the Secretary of the B.M.A. In the course of discussion, Mr. Loney pointed out that the Pharmacy Board had no disciplinary powers.

Selling Poisons by Proxy.—Mr. J. H. Wiseman asked for directions regarding the sale of poisons. When absent from his place of business he remained in telephonic touch with whoever was in charge. If, during his absence, a customer came in for a poison, could he give instructions to his employee, who was not qualified, to enable such employee to sell the poison?

Mr. Gray said that the Act would not allow such a sale. The sale must be made by the holder of the license.

Mr. Short: But the holder need not actually hand over the poison to the customer.

Mr. Duncan: But he must be in the shop or on the premises where the sale took place. Poison could not be sold in his absence.

It was decided to reply to Mr. Wiseman, that it would be unlawful to sell poisons under the circumstances stated in his letter.

Remission of Fine.—A letter was received from the Attorney-General's Department, asking for a report on an application from J. A. Morgan, of Walcha, for a remission of a part of the fine imposed recently on him for illegally selling poisons. Accused pleaded guilty, and was fined £5, and £3, and £3. The first was for selling poisons without a license, the second was for selling poison and not labelling the same according to law, and the third was for not making a proper entry of the sale. Together, with costs, the amount came to £30 3s. 4d. It was resolved to report against the remission being granted. This was a case of police prosecution, the accused had been often cautioned, and, in spite of warning, he persisted in offending. The police stated that the case was a bad one, and the Board could not recommend any remission.

The Regulations.—A letter was read from the Attorney-General, enclosing a letter from Messrs.

Parker and Kissane, of Casino, who complained of the difficulty in obtaining a copy of the Regulations made under the Poisons Act, as these regulations had appeared in the Government "Gazette" from time to time. The Registrar pointed out that the only way out of the difficulty would be to revise the whole of the Regulations, and have them gazetted afresh in one issue of the Government "Gazette." It was resolved to recommend this course to the Attorney-General, and it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Board to prepare the regulations for re-publication in the Government "Gazette."

Duplicate License.—Miss Miriam Parkes applied for a re-issue of a license to sell poisons to her in lieu of the license formerly held by her, which was destroyed by fire at her residence at Waitara, which was burnt down. The Registrar stated that the Board never issued a fresh license, but they issued a letter certifying that the applicant had received license to sell poisons from a certain date. Mr. Short said that an official notification under the seal of the Board should cover the case. Mr. Williams said that the re-issue of licenses was not a desirable practice. It was resolved to issue a certifying letter to Miss Parkes.

Poisons at Broken Hill.—A number of pharmacists at Broken Hill called the Board's attention, by letter, to the numerous infringements of the law by storekeepers in that town, and asking that steps be taken to prevent the evasion of the law in that district in future. The Registrar reported that the cost of sending an inspector to Broken Hill would be over £60. It was decided to take certain steps to meet the requirements of the district.

Broken Hill Analyst.—A letter was received from the Board of Health, stating that Mr. Ralph Bagley had been appointed a public analyst for Broken Hill, and his certificates would be accepted for all purposes of prosecution under the Pure Foods Act by the Courts. The letter was received.

Appeal against Magistrate's Decision.—A letter was read from the Crown Law Office stating that the Crown Solicitor advised that the appeal be not proceeded with, as there was no reasonable probability of success. It was, therefore, decided to abandon further proceedings.

Lady Dispenser.—The Registrar called attention to an advertisement which appeared in a Sydney daily paper, on November 9th, for a lady dispenser to a doctor. Experience was unnecessary. It was resolved to direct the attention of the B.M.A. to this advertisement.

Appeal.—A letter was read from the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Cooma, stating that in the case of appeal against the magistrate's decision in the case of Miller v. Shannon, the Judge had confirmed the magistrate's decision, but had reduced the fine from £5 to £1, and asking that the Board's share of the fine, £2, be refunded. The letter was received.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £64 9s. 5d. Accounts, amounting to £61 12s. 4d., were passed for payment.

Registration under Pharmacy Act. — Herbert Horace Wood, of Auburn, passed the Final Examination. Frank Bevan Tomlin, of Sydney, registered pharmacist, of Queensland. Application for registration granted. William Davies, of Sydney, a registered chemist and druggist, of Great Britain, applied for registration. Application refused, on the grounds that his name does not appear in the latest register of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. John Gordon, of Redfern, applied for registration. Passed the First Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and passed the Campbell Medical School of Calcutta. To be informed that the Board has no power to accept this pass in lieu of Final Examination.

Registration under Poisons Act.—The applications of H. H. Wood and F. B. Tomlin were granted. Pharmacists' poisons licenses were issued to them. Annual license to sell poisons was granted to eight storekeepers.

Registration of Indentures.—Percy R. D. Hollis to J. C. Hallam, of Sydney, term three years; Rose Luber to C. A. Luber, of Sydney, term three years; James L. Gallagher to W. J. H. Perry, of Rozelle, term three years. These indentures were registered. The indentures of S. Doyle from L. A. Gideon to R. R. Evans, of Paddington, were transferred.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—W. McCabe, of Goulburn, presented his statement of number of marks gained at an examination of the Public Service Board, and asked that the statement be received in lieu of Preliminary. Refused.

Repeated Offences. — The Inspector reported that he had again visited Newcastle, and found that among those who were infringing the Poisons Act in that district were several storekeepers who had been recently fined for the same offence. This showed that warning, and even prosecution, will not deter these men from breaking the law.

Changed Formula. — The Inspector reported that he had bought two bottles of Winslow's Soothing Syrup at two stores in Young. The Government Analyst's report showed that one sample contained poison, and the other did not. This showed that the Pharmacy Board could not issue a list of proprietary medicines that contained poison, as the proprietors may change their formulae, and thus the Board would be in a serious position if they issued a list which might be only correct for a short time.

It was resolved to write to the Minister for Health, pointing out these facts, as complaints had been made regarding the Board's refusal to supply a list of proprietary articles which a storekeeper should not sell.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on November 6th at the offices of the Pharmacy Board, Richmond-terrace.

Present.—Mr. J. Dixson (in the chair), and Messrs. T. S. Loney, L. P. Williams, W. Short, T. M. J. Goldrick, T. H. Dick, A. Rogers, J. F.

McKimm, J. Wilson, J. Duncan, and Captain Wadsworth. The only absentee was Mr. F. P. J. Gray, who sent an apology.

Criticising a Doctor.—A letter was read from the Secretary of the B.M.A., complaining of the conduct of Mr. Morrow, pharmacist of Hurlstone Park. It was alleged that Mr. Morrow received a prescription of a well-known Sydney ophthalmic surgeon and adversely criticised the prescription to the patient, and also stated that he had special knowledge and training in this subject, having been trained in his profession at Sydney University, and that he had undertaken to treat the case. The writer of the letter asked that some steps be taken to stop such conduct. Mr. Forster said that the letter was addressed to the Board of Pharmacy, but as the Board had no power to take any action he was directed by the President to refer the matter to the President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Dixson (President) said that he had had an interview with the Secretary of the B.M.A. and had explained the position to him. They could call on Mr. Morrow for an explanation. Mr. Duncan said that they should hear Mr. Morrow's version as to what took place. He was in no way in sympathy with such conduct, but thought that in fairness they should hear what he had to say for himself. Mr. Short said that the pharmacy course at the Sydney University did not include such knowledge as Mr. Morrow claimed to possess. He called attention to certain chemists who advertised that they were "qualified by examination at Sydney University" leading people to believe that the University was a qualifying body for pharmacists. The only advantage that a student got from passing the Sydney University examinations was the right to sit for his Final Examination before the examiners of the Pharmacy Board. The statement "qualified by exam. Sydney University" was misleading and false. Mr. Wilson said that he fully agreed with Mr. Short, and said it was a very regrettable matter that chemists advertised in this manner. Mr. Duncan quoted a case in Victoria in which a chemist misrepresented himself and action was taken in the matter. Mr. Short said that there were some students who had passed all the University examinations for pharmacists and had failed in their Final and never passed this qualifying test. Captain Wadsworth proposed, and Mr. W. Short seconded, "That Mr. Morrow be asked for an explanation." He thought that a copy of the letter with the complaint as to his conduct should be sent to Mr. Morrow. The motion was carried.

Early Closing.—A letter was received from the Department of Labour and Industry, stating that the Early Closing Amendment Act would shortly be before Parliament, and as far as the interests of pharmacists are concerned the Bill would be on the lines of that introduced by the Minister's predecessor. Mr. McKimm asked why the matter of Early Closing could not be left in the hands of the Master Pharmacists' Association. Mr. Forster said that the Council had been working at the matter for years, and should not abandon it now.

Mr. McKimm: But the Council has accomplished nothing.

Mr. Dixson said that he agreed with Mr. Forster. Having carried the matter to a certain stage they should go on with it. They had accomplished all that had been possible.

The Secretary reported that the result of the ballot regarding early closing had been communicated to the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Mr. T. Hislop Dick asked if only master pharmacists had been asked to vote on the matter or if the circular had been sent to all members of the Society.

Mr. Forster replied that only master pharmacists had been sent voting papers.

The letter from the department was formally received. No motion regarding the matter was submitted.

Dispensing Prices.—The Secretary of the Illawarra Master Pharmacists' Association wrote, stating that they had adopted the city price list at a meeting of the members of their association held on October 16th.

Treasurer's Statement.—This showed a credit balance of £898/10/5. The amount in hand in the Benevolent Fund stood at £14/10/4. Accounts amounting to £20/9/7 were passed for payment.

New Member.—J. Harrison Jones, of Blackheath, applied for membership, and was elected by ballot. Mr. Chas. Sykes, of Wauchope, applied for a re-issue of diploma, as his had been destroyed by fire. It was resolved to grant this application.

Early Closing Ballot.—The Secretary stated that he waited two days after the ballot papers had come in from Broken Hill before compiling the results for the Minister for Labour and forwarding them. Later on 13 voting papers were received. In all 516 papers were issued. The result showed that the majority of pharmacists were in favour of the closing hour being 7.30 p.m. for four days in the week.

The Honour Roll.—The Secretary reported that the enlarged honour roll was now complete, and he would be glad to receive additional names if any pharmacist knew of names that had not yet been enrolled. Captain Wadsworth said that in any case where an enlisted man was dismissed from the forces for misconduct the name should be removed. The members concurred in this course being taken.

War Loan.—Mr. Wilson called attention to the amount of funds that the Society had to its credit. He thought that the sum of £500 might be placed in the War Loan. Mr. L. P. Williams said that notice of motion should be given of such a motion, as it involved the handling of the funds. Mr. Short differed from Mr. Williams. It was not as if they contemplated spending the money. It was simply a matter of re-investment. Mr. Wilson said that it was not likely that they would get a larger meeting of members of the Council than were present on this occasion. He found nothing in the rules that would prevent their dealing with the matter, which was urgent, and which would save

them a month's interest. After further discussion, it was decided to invest the sum of £500 in the War Loan. The motion was carried unanimously.

Killed in Action.—The Secretary called attention to the death of Lieut.-Colonel Pye, son of Mr. R. A. Pye, who was a very old member of the Society, also Captain Watson, son of Mr. E. A. Watson, pharmacist, of Kempsey. Neither of the deceased officers were pharmacists, but the fathers were well and honourably known. It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Pye and Mr. Watson.

The Secretary reported that H. A. Wetherall, apprentice to Mr. F. P. J. Gray, of Bondi, had been wounded in France.

Subscriptions in Arrears.—The Secretary said that there were a number of members of the Society who were in arrears with their subscriptions. He asked that notification of the same be made in the trade journals, as if these members paid up it would avoid the Society drawing on the money in the savings bank on which they drew interest.

The Council then adjourned.

Report of October Meeting of Pharmaceutical Council.

Mr. J. K. Wilson, Burwood, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, informs us that the statement in the report of the October meeting of the Council, that he agreed to withdraw certain alleged offensive words used by him, and apologise to the chair, does not, owing to the brevity of the report, represent the full facts of the case. Mr. Wilson states that he did not withdraw *and apologise,* but merely withdrew "those words which, in the opinion of the chairman and councillors present, might be considered objectionable." He affirms that when the President "reluctantly consented to state the dreadful words used by me, I pointed out clearly and emphatically to the meeting that the word 'idiotic' had never passed my lips—that the word 'damned' had been used by me in quite a different connection, and quite one hour previously to the time of my leaving the table, and that I thought the President was just a little mixed." Mr. Wilson thinks that the report of the meeting did not do him justice, as detailed prominence was given to the President's remarks, and no prominence was given to his (Mr. Wilson's) rebuttal.

Sydney Western Suburbs Pharmacists' Association.

The quarterly general meeting of the above Association was held at Ashfield on October 25th, 1917. There were present—Messrs. Burnet, R. Cunynghame, Cunningham, Daly, Dick, Ellis, Emert, Fleck Ings, Mayhew, Short, Stewart, Scales, Tucker, Weymouth, Wilson, and the President, Mr. Webster, in the chair.

Messrs. A. V. Weale, of Stanmore, and Peter Rely, of Concord, were nominated and elected to membership.

Among the correspondence was a letter to the Hon. W. H. Kelly, asking for information of the position with regard to the enemy names, Aspirin and Lysol. His reply indicated that no action had yet been taken by the Prime Minister in the direction of the prohibition of the use of these names, but that the Australian Government intended to invite the attention of the British and Allied Governments to the matter.

After discussion, during which the opinion was expressed that some use ought to be made of the word Eutosal, it was resolved that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Emert, and Dick, be appointed to consider the matter, and report to a meeting of the members.

A brief revision of the Drug Price List was then entered upon, and a number of alterations made, chief of which were—Olive Oil, 1½ozs. for 6d., 3ozs., 1/- (4d. oz.); Castor Oil, 6 ozs. for 1s. 3d.; Tinctures (except Tinct. Quin. Ammon.), 1s. per oz.

T. H. Dick, Hon Sec.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

A special meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, October 24, at 11 a.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Gulliver and Jewkes. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Fleay and Sayer.

October Intermediate Examination.—Reports were received from the examiners in reference to the Intermediate Examination held on October 15 to 17. The examiners reported that they had met in conference on October 23, and had passed the following candidates:—Alix M. Abbott, Wm. Bell, H. A. Bossellman, F. F. Brown, C. W. Barnett, J. Bennetts, Jas. Clark, W. W. Courtney, G. M. Dorman, W. E. de Gruchy, W. F. Gall, A. Kenny, F. J. Keane, W. J. Leggett, A. E. Leslie, R. H. McBurney, J. Murphy, W. B. Maine, G. McFarlane, G. S. B. Netherway, J. Phillips, C. H. Rigby, T. H. Ryan, C. L. Stewart, F. R. Tyler, G. T. Whitford.

The reports of the examiners were received and adopted.

At the invitation of the Board, Mr. T. E. Turner, lecturer to the evening class, attended the meeting. The President said he had asked Mr. Turner to attend in order to express to him the Board's appreciation of the care and attention he had shown in preparing the students who had entered for the recent examination. The students themselves were also deserving of every credit for the enthusiastic manner in which they had persevered through the course of lectures, and he heartily congratulated Mr. Turner and those who had passed as the result of their efforts.

On the motion of Mr. Buckhurst, seconded by Mr. Jewkes, it was resolved to place on record the Board's appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Mr. Turner in his capacity as lecturer to the class, and that the thanks of the

Board be conveyed to those gentlemen who had voluntarily devoted their Saturday afternoons in assisting the class in the practical chemistry demonstrations in the laboratory.

Mr. Turner, in responding, said that the work had been a pleasure to him in view of the fact that the students had all been animated by a sincere desire to do their work systematically and thoroughly. He felt more than repaid by the success which had attended their efforts. To him the results were very gratifying, as in most cases many years had elapsed since the students had attended the prescribed day course of lectures.

Mr. Bailey, on behalf of those who had helped Mr. Turner, also expressed his pleasure at being able to render some assistance to the students. The Board then adjourned.

The Board met at Melbourne on Wednesday, November 14.

Present.—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Gulliver, Jewkes and Sayer.

Correspondence.—Letters outward Nos. 821 to 893 were minuted.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania inquired if Latin was still a compulsory subject of the Victorian Preliminary Examination. A reply in the affirmative was sent.

Dr. G. H. Lindsay, Ouyen, drew attention to a qualified certificate he had given to a country storekeeper who was applying for a license to sell poisons. He pointed out that he had only signed the certificate conditionally that the person applying for the licence should do no weighing or measuring and would only sell poisons in original containers. On receiving this assurance he had affixed his signature to the certificate. It was resolved to thank Dr. Lindsay for bringing this matter under notice, and to write to the applicant pointing out that the licence to sell poisons was issued subject to the above conditions being observed. The question of passing a regulation requiring all licensees to sell poisons only in original containers was discussed. It was decided, however, that as this rule generally obtained there was no necessity at present to add to the existing regulations.

N. Simpson, Chiltern, submitted evidence of having undergone a four years' course in chemistry and practical chemistry at a technical school. He then took up an extra year's course in synthetic chemistry, and the analysis of organic compounds. Subsequently he was employed as analyst in the Government Agricultural Laboratory. His certificates were recognised by the University, the Australian Chemical Institute and the Board of Public Health. He asked to be exempted from taking chemistry at the Intermediate Examination. It was resolved that the applicant be exempted from attending the compulsory lectures in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, but that he would be required to pass the examination in these subjects.

Department of Public Health, asking if the Board had adopted a registered bottle as a container for phenyle. Informed that no particular bottle had been adopted by the Board, but that certain conditions had to be complied with under the Poisons Regulations.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland asked for a complete set of the Acts and Regulations, schedules and by-laws dealing with pharmacy. The Registrar stated that these papers had been supplied as requested.

Kemp, Campbell and Co., Sydney, thanking the Board for adopting a new regulation providing for the use of round metal polish tins as containers of phenyle and other poisons.

Mr. H. C. Bray was enrolled as manager of Wilkinson's pharmacy at Maryborough.

Indentures Registered.—F. G. Damyon to F. Damyon, Ripponlea; Violet A. McMichael to F. H. Cooper, Maffra; N. W. Hampton to W. A. London, Bendigo.

Poisons Licences Issued. — E. H. Arnold, Ouyen; Henry Baker, Condah; Walter B. Fox, Glengarry; R. Lidgerwood, Devenish.

Name Erased.—Andrew Smith, Camberwell (deceased 5/11/17).

Police Reports.—Two deaths from poisoning were reported by the police—one from Carbosyl and one from Strychnine. The provisions of the Poisons Act were complied with in each case.

Exemptions from Preliminary Examination.—Norman W. Hampton, Bendigo, Junior Public, Latin, French, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing, Physics, Anatomy and Physiology.

Edith E. G. Barrett, South Melbourne, Junior Public, Anatomy and Physiology (distinction), English, History, French, Algebra, Botany, German, Geography; and Senior Public English, Botany (honours), Physiology (honours).

Jean Cook, Kyabram, Junior Public, English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, French and History.

Enid Gilbert, Armadale, Junior Public, French (distinction), English, Geography, German, Geometry, History (distinction); and Senior Public, English, French (honours) and German (honours).

W. J. Mason, Launceston, applied for exemption. As he had only passed the State school examination, his application could not be granted.

Pharmaceutical Diplomas and the University.—A letter was received from the University, stating that the Schools Board had approved of the recognition of the pharmaceutical diploma course as a partial admission to matriculation. As there was a slight variation in the terms agreed upon at the conference between the Board and the Schools Board Committee the Registrar was instructed to make further inquiries regarding the exact terms of the concession.

English in the Preliminary.—It was resolved to adopt the University syllabus for the subject of English literature in the Preliminary Examination, as prescribed in the handbook for the University Examinations, viz.:—

1. A knowledge of one of Shakespeare's plays and one of Scott's novels.

2. The interpretation of the meaning, thought and style of passages of prose and verse, with special reference to the ode and the sonnet. The four books of the Golden Treasury contain many of the great odes, and the second and fourth books the sonnets best suited for candidates proceeding to the Intermediate Examination. It also demands some knowledge of Australian verse.

The Board arrived at this decision in response to a request from teachers that the two examinations might be co-ordinated, thus obviating the dividing into two classes of students studying for matriculation and for the Board's Preliminary Examination.

The alteration was fixed to come into operation at the September, 1918, Examination.

Poisons Regulation.—The following new regulation under the Poisons Act was approved and adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Governor-in-Council:—

"Regulation 13a.—In the case of liquid disinfectants consisting of or containing poison such disinfectants may be sold or offered for sale in round tins or cans, securely sealed and having a rounded pyramid shaped or domed top provided that above the principal label on such tins or cans the words, "Not to be taken," are embossed or are painted or branded in red letters of not less than twelve points face measurement bold sans serif capital type, and that down the sides of such tins or cans the word "Poison" is painted or branded or embossed in two places in red letters of not less than thirty points face measurement bold sans serif capital type."

"Regulation 23 (c).—Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 23 (b), if the substance be sold in liquid form it may be delivered in round tins or cans, securely sealed and having a rounded pyramid shaped or domed top, provided that above the principal label on such tins or cans the words, "Not to be taken," are embossed or are painted or branded in red letters of not less than twelve points face measurement bold sans serif capital type, and that down the sides of such tins or cans the word "Poisonous" is painted or branded or embossed in two places in red letters of not less than thirty points face measurement bold sans serif capital type."

Prosecutions and Inquiries.—The Registrar reported that F. J. Jones, storekeeper, Chelsea, had been fined 10/-, with £2/6/6 costs, for selling Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed.

Two complaints had been investigated in the suburbs, but no offences were disclosed. The inspector was at present making inquiries in a country town, and in another country district the local police were investigating some alleged offences under the Poisons Act.

Alterations in the B.P.—Mr. Bailey drew attention to the notification in the *London Gazette* legalising certain alterations in the British Pharmacopoeia owing to the shortage of sugar and glycerine. He asked for the Board's ruling as to whether these alterations applied to Victoria, as some pharmacists were assuming they did. The Board ruled that no modification of pharmacopoeial standards became effective until notified by the Government-in-Council in the *Victorian Gazette*. This had not been done, and there was therefore no justification for departing from the B.P. 1914 as originally printed.

General Business.—It was resolved to forward a letter of sympathy to the relatives of the late Mr. James Clezy, M.A., the Board's Preliminary Examiner for 36 years, who died in November.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Bailey) submitted the monthly financial statement. Accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on November 7.

Present.—The Vice-President (Mr. H. B. Taylor), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Gabriel, Imes, Kernot, Leete and Owen. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Francis and Lee.

Correspondence.—The Secretary for Labour wrote, acknowledging receipt of the nominations of Messrs. Buckhurst, Pickford and Wasley as representatives of the employers on the Chemists' Shops Board.

Mr. A. H. Owen, hon. secretary of the Geelong Chemists' Association wrote, stating that his association had endorsed the Society's nominations for the Chemists' Wages Board.

The Victorian Association of Chemises' Assistants wrote, expressing its appreciation of the facilities afforded by the Council to those members who had attended the recent course of lectures for the Intermediate Examination.

Mr. W. L. Ker, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in British Columbia, wrote, asking for information regarding the attitude of pharmacists in Victoria relative to the employment of unqualified dispensers in public hospitals. The Secretary reported that he had forwarded to Mr. Ker a synopsis of the work which had been done in connection with this matter, both in Victoria and the other States.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, hon. secretary of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, in reply to a communication forwarded by Dr. Plowman, scientific secretary of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, stated that there had been no variation in the decision not to hold a meeting of the Science Association during the war.

The Defence Department, in reply to a communication from the Council, wrote, stating that a disputed account forwarded by a chemist for medicine supplied to returned soldiers had been settled, and that payment had now been authorised.

Dr. G. E. Payne Phillips wrote, asking if a room could be provided at the College in order to hold a meeting, which it was proposed to convene, to discuss the question of a dental de-

fence association. It was resolved that the request be granted subject to the usual conditions.

Election of New Member.—Major Oscar J. Lawson, 120 Gertrude-street, Fitzroy, was balloted for and elected a member of the Society.

Resignation of Mr. Craig.—Mrs. Edith E. Craig wrote, stating that in consequence of the state of her husband's health he had found it necessary to tender his final resignation as Lecturer in Chemistry at the College of Pharmacy. It was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Craig be accepted with great regret, and that a record be inserted in the minutes expressing the Council's high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during the 20 years he had been connected with the College. The question of providing a further honorarium or retiring allowance to Mr. Craig was considered in connection with a communication which had been received from the Rev. P. J. Murdoch. It was resolved that, owing to the present state of the Society's finances and the prospect of further retrenchment becoming necessary, it was not possible to do anything in the direction indicated at the present time. Mr. Bailey said that he understood some of Mr. Craig's old students were taking steps to recognise his past services, and he had no doubt that if such an appeal were made it would meet with a ready response.

Unorthodox Prescribing. — Two pharmacists forwarded additional original prescriptions which, in their opinion, were of an unorthodox nature. The Secretary was instructed to file these for further reference and, at the same time, to ask other pharmacists in possession of prescriptions of this description to forward them to the Council for future use.

Death of Mr. T. M. Young.—The Secretary reported that since the last meeting Mr. T. M. Young, the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, had died. He had forwarded a wreath on behalf of the Society to the relatives of the late Mr. Young. On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Kernot, it was resolved that the Council place on record its deep regret at the sad loss sustained by South Australian pharmacists by the death of Mr. Young, and that the Council express its sincere sympathy and condolence to the relatives of Mr. Young in the sad bereavement which had overtaken them.

College Staff 1918.—It was resolved to reappoint the members of the College staff for the year 1918 on the same terms and conditions as obtained during 1917. Approval was given to the formation of a special evening class for the March Final Examination, with Mr. T. E. Turner as instructor.

Scholarship and Equipment Funds.—The following transfers from the general funds to special accounts were authorised, on the motion of the Hon. Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Kernot: —Scholarship Fund, £10/10/-; Equipment Fund, £100.

Wages Board.—It was reported that the Minister for Labour had nominated Messrs. Buckhurst, Pickford and Wasley as members of the Chemists' Wages Board, and that there was not likely to be any protest against these selections. A conference with the Victorian Association of Chemists' Assistants had taken place, and a further conference with the Registered Assistants' Association would probably be held at a later date.

Benevolent Fund.—On the motion of the Hon. Treasurer, the grant of 10/- a week from the Benevolent Fund to the widow of a deceased pharmacist was authorised to be continued to the end of the year.

Honour Board.—The Secretary reported that the Honour Board had been enlarged at the expense of Mr. E. L. Fisher, who originally presented the Board to the College. The Vice-President said the Council was greatly indebted to Mr. Fisher for his generosity in connection with the Honour Board. Not only had the Board been enlarged, but Mr. Fisher had had a number of additional names inserted on it in gold lettering at his own expense. It was resolved to present a framed photo. of the Board to Mr. Fisher, together with a letter conveying the Council's appreciation of his gift. The Secretary was authorised to have the following additional names added to the Board:—D. A. Cossar, W. D. Williams, Charles Morley, B. L. Stanton, F. H. Fricke, J. F. George, H. C. Bath, and W. S. Dyer. A suggestion was made that a board should be erected to perpetuate the memory of pharmacists' sons who had enlisted. This matter was deferred until a further meeting.

October Intermediate Examination.—Mr. Bailey referred to the success which had attended the efforts of those students who had attended the special lectures and who had now passed their Intermediate Examination. As one of the examiners, he was glad to be able to speak of the excellent work the class had done. Mr. Pickford endorsed these remarks. He had attended the practical chemistry demonstrations during the course, and had been struck by the earnestness and ability of the class as a whole. Mr. Owen said that those who had been successful would now have to pass their Final Examination. He desired to refute an absurd rumour that the Final Examination was to be dispensed with. These men had gone through the same curriculum as all other students, and no special favours had been extended to them except that they had been given special facilities at the College to pursue their studies.

Medicines for Returned Soldiers. — The Defence Department, in reply to a communication asking for definite information regarding the method of obtaining payment for medicines supplied to returned and invalid soldiers, wrote, stating that pharmacists in all cases "should obtain payment direct from the soldiers, and furnish a receipt. The soldier could then claim on the Department if he should be entitled to a refund." This procedure applied to all military districts.

Medicated Wines.—The Department of Public Health wrote, acknowledging the receipt of in-

formation furnished by request regarding the composition of medicated tonic wines, and stating that the question of fixing a definite standard had been referred to the Food Standards Committee.

General Business.—Mr. Gabriel referred to the statement recently made at a meeting of chemists regarding the divulging of certain information confidential to members of the Council. He intended to deal with this statement, but in the absence of the gentleman who made it he would defer his remarks until next meeting.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Owen) submitted the monthly financial statement, accounts were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the College of Pharmacy on October 23.

Present.—The President (Mr. J. F. Hughes) in the chair, and Messrs. Attwood, Bartleman, Butchers, Craven, Champion, Garrick, Hislop, Jones, A. L., Lawrance, Taylor, H. B., and Yelland.

Price List.—The Hon. Secretary read a large number of congratulatory letters in reference to the new price list. He also submitted an approximate estimate of the cost of the booklet. This showed that the Committee would realise a profit on the venture. Suggestions were made that the list should be issued annually, and that it should be made a feature of M.C.A. work.

Wages Board.—After reports had been submitted by the Hon. Secretary relative to the Wages Board position. Mr. Keays said that as far as he was concerned he was satisfied not to insist on a poll, as he had received an assurance that the P.D.L. had not intentionally slighted the M.C.A. The President also stated that he had had an opportunity of clearing up several points at issue since the last meeting, and he thought that now the protest had been made no good object would result from pursuing the matter further. Mr. Butchers, on behalf of the Council of the Society and the P.D.L., expressed his gratification that a cleavage had been averted. He thought that the M.C.A. would have no cause for complaint in future, as the aim of the organisations he represented was to secure unity of aim and purpose amongst pharmacists. Such being the case, it would have been very regrettable if any discord had arisen which would weaken the cause they were all fighting for. After Mr. Champion had expressed the opinion that the M.C.A. had no just cause to feel aggrieved the matter was allowed to lapse.

Election of Office-bearers.—The following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected:—President, Mr. J. F. Hughes (appointed at annual meeting); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. G. F. H. Attwood and G. H. Bartleman; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. L. W. Jones; Hon. Gen. Secretary, Mr. J. Garrick; Hon. Auditors, Messrs. Champion and Wasley.

Assistance for Secretary.—A sub-committee consisting of the President, Treasurer and Secretary was appointed to consider the question of obtaining some clerical assistance for the Hon. Secretary.

Nyal Lines.—A communication from Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co., re the labelling of their Peroxide Cream, was considered. After discussion, Mr. A. L. Jones was deputed to frame a suitable reply. Further action was left in the hands of the Nyal Club.

Maintaining Prices.—A discussion took place regarding the best means of enforcing the minimum prices fixed by the Association in its price list. The President said that something would have to be done in this matter. The problem was a weighty one, and he hoped the delegates would come along with suggestions to deal with the matter at the next meeting.

Alterations of Prices.—It was resolved that the following alterations be made in the retail prices, viz.:—Fellow's Syr., 5s. and 7s. 6d.; Antiphlogistine III., 7s. 6d.; Allen's Hair Rest., 6s. 9d. Pharmacists are asked to insert these alterations in their price lists.

After reports from Sections had been received the meeting adjourned.

The 50th Monthly Meeting of the above was held at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, 20th November, at 8 30 p.m. There were present an unusually small number of delegates, viz., eleven. Mr. Ingamells (Ashton and Parsons) was also present by invitation, and explained the position regarding the sale of "Phosferine" which is reported elsewhere.

Price List.—Amongst the correspondence was a request from The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland for six copies of the M.C.A. Price List, and one from the President of Retail Chemists' Defence Association of South Australia for three copies. Supplied.

Repatriation.—From the Comptroller of Repatriation asking the co-operation of employers in providing positions for Returned Soldiers, and on this matter it was felt that while Pharmacists would gladly assist as far as possible in this direction, their efforts would be of little avail except in cases of those having Pharmaceutical training and knowledge.

Venereal Act.—The reports from Sections proved that since the V.D. Act had been in operation fewer scrips of this class were being received by Pharmacists than formerly, and that of the cases met with the majority were being treated on the old method. It was generally agreed that with few exceptions the medical men were complying with the Medical Act in signing their names in full.

Xmas Holidays.—It was decided to obtain display cards to notify the public that Pharmacies in the Metropolitan Area would be closed on Christmas Day. Boxing Day and New Year's Day from 12 noon till 6.30 p.m.

Alteration in Prices.—The following alterations in retail prices were agreed upon, viz.:—Calvert's Tooth Powder, 1/- and 1/9; Cuticura Soap, 1/9; Cashmere Soap. 1/- and 1/9; Tricopherous, 2/3; Winslow's Syr. and Atkinson's Preservative, 1/6; Allen's H. Rest., 7/6.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

The Board met at Brisbane on October 11.

Present.—Messrs. A. B. Chater (President), Alex. Forbes, Geo. W. Ward, G. J. Mackay, R. C. Park, and the Registrar (John W. Ward).

Letters Inwards.—Change of address notified: G. Taylor to London Pharmacy Ltd., Ipswich.

Erasure from Register.—W. J. Trouton, deceased.

Indentures.—Margaret McWhinney, transfer from W. H. Green to N. L. Topping, Ayr, to be registered; Dennis O'Hara, transfer from Wm. Saunders, deceased, to J. N. Robson, Cairns; J. B. Heaps to F. G. Marshall, Bundaberg.

Application for Registration.—J. Boserup, a Danish chemist, forwarded his certificates and translations, also 4th schedule, and applied for registration. To be informed as there was no reciprocity his application could not be accepted.

Preliminary Examination.—J. J. Sparkes, George-street, Rockhampton, forwarded Queensland University Junior Public Examination certificate, showing that he had passed in all the compulsory subjects. He asked that this certificate be accepted in lieu of our preliminary examination. Granted.

Alleged Infringement of the Pharmacy Act.—The Commissioner of Police wrote, in reply to a request to prosecute, saying the request had been referred to the Home Secretary, who advised that the necessary action should be taken by the Board. Information to be obtained with a view to a prosecution

Preliminary Examination held 5th and 6th September, 1917. The following passed (in alphabetical order):—P. M. Benjamin, J. B. Heaps.

Payments.—Accounts to the amount of £3 4/10 were passed for payment.

Registrations of Firms Act.—The Registrar reported that he had obtained from the Registrar of Firms a list of those persons carrying on as chemists under the above Act.

The Board adjourned.

A special meeting of the Board was held on October 22.

Present.—Messrs. A. B. Chater (President), Alex. Forbes, G. J. Mackay, G. W. Ward, R. C. Park, and the Registrar (John W. Ward).

Transfer of Indentures.—H. Shaw and Mabel C. Just (chemist) wrote relative to the transfer of indentures of H. Shaw stating that as Mr. Kelleher, the late master, had died and left no executor, they wished to know who would sign the 5th Schedule showing time of service to Mr. Kelleher. The Registrar was instructed to see the Public Curator as to procedure. Transfer to be accepted when 5th Schedule was filled in.

Crown Solicitor's Opinion.—An indenture which had been submitted for registration contained some clauses which the Board had some doubt about. It had been decided at a previous meeting to submit them to the Home Secretary with a request that he should get Crown Law Officers' opinion on them. This opinion was submitted to the Board, and it appeared that under the Pharmacy Act, 1884, it was doubtful whether the Board could refuse to register the indentures, but it was suggested that it might be advisable to draw the attention of the parties concerned to the parts objected to.

Request from College of Pharmacy.—The Secretary of the Queensland College of Pharmacy wrote calling attention to the finances of the College, and stated that they were trying to raise subscriptions, and requested the Board to donate a sum of £25. Resolved: "That a sum of £25 be voted to the College for educational purposes."

Deputy President.—Mr. Chater (President) notified that he would be out of Brisbane for a few weeks. Resolved: "That Mr. Forbes act as Deputy President."

Final Examinations.—Examiners for November Examinations:—

Botany: Mr. G. J. Mackay.

Materia Medica: Mr. G. W. Ward.

Chemistry—Theory and Practical: Mr. Alex. Forbes.

Dispensing: Messrs. G. W. Ward and R. C. Park.

Pharmacy—Theory: Mr. G. J. Mackay; Galenical: Messrs. G. J. Mackay and R. C. Park.

Prescription Reading: Mr. G. W. Ward.

Meeting terminated.

Meeting held 8th November, 1917.

Present.—Messrs. A. B. Chater (President), Alex. Forbes, G. W. Ward, R. C. Park, D. J. Clarke and the Registrar (John W. Ward). An apology from Mr. G. J. Mackay, who is away on holiday.

Application for Diploma.—Mrs. Marriott, on behalf of her son, F. G. Marriott, who is on active service, made application for Diploma, and paid fee. Application granted.

A Doctor Reported to be "Carrying On" Open Shop.—A chemist reported that in an up-country town, a doctor was carrying on as a chemist, and asked why he should be allowed to do so. The matter had been referred to the Medical Board, and pending their reply it was decided to hold the matter over.

Change of Address.—J. W. Robson to c/o Craigs' Pharmacy, Abbott-st., Cairns; F. P. O'Reilly to Winton. Both to be noted.

Request to Accept 5th Schedule.—J. D. Murray, Solicitor, Mount Morgan, wrote on behalf of H. Shaw, who was apprenticed to the late J. J. Kelleher, and enclosed 5th Schedule signed by the Secretary of Dispensary for whom Mr. Kelleher was manager at the time of his death, and asked the Board to accept same as declaration of service.

The Registrar reported that this was the case that the Board had instructed him to see the Public Curator about, which he had done. The Curator said that he would have to receive an order from the Court to act, and even then he doubted if he could make such a declaration without laying himself open to commit perjury. The Board considered, under the circumstances, that the schedule sent by Mr. Murray should be accepted, and accordingly did so.

Indentures.—R. A. Overland, Cairns, to Mr. A. O. De V. O'Reilly. To be registered.

R. M. Williams, Ipswich, transfer from Mr. P. G. Gee to Mr. Geo. Taylor. To be registered on receipt of 5th Schedule.

P. S. Reid, Brisbane F. S. Dispensary, to Mr. A. Learmonth. To be registered.

J. J. S. Parkes, Rockhampton, to Mr. J. H. Goldsmith. To be registered.

Application in Lieu of Preliminary Examination.—Emma E. Fereday forwarded her Queensland University Junior Certificate showing that she had passed in English, Geometry and Algebra, and asked that these subjects be accepted in lieu of the corresponding subjects of the Board's examination, and that she be allowed to sit for the remaining subjects (Latin and Arithmetic). Application granted.

Application to Carry on Under Section 24 of the Pharmacy Act of 1884.—Mrs. R. Craig, Cairns, asked for permission to carry on the business of her late husband, under the above section, for a further period of 12 months, and notified that Mr. J. H. Robson, a pharmaceutical chemist, is her manager.

Letter Sent Under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act of 1884.—The Board, having reason to believe that John Turnbull, of Thursday Island, is dead, sent a letter under the above Section, which provides that if not replied to within six months, name will be struck off the Register. Letter sent 6th November, 1917.

Payments.—Accounts to the amount of £3 9s. 4d. were passed for payment.

Board Rooms to Close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock (noon).—Resolved: "That in future the Board rooms be closed on Saturdays at noon.

Intermediate Examination.—The following examiners were appointed to conduct the December examination:—

Botany: Mr. G. J. Mackay.
Materia Medica: G. W. Ward.
Pharmacy: Alex. Forbes.
Chemistry: A. B. Chater.

New Pharmacy Bill of 1917.—Attention was called to Section 4 Sub-section 2, which provides for election of the Registrar by the Pharmaceutical Chemists of Queensland, instead of as previously appointed by the Board.

The following memorandum setting out the reasons why the Registrar should not be elected by the Pharmaceutical Chemists was submitted for consideration:—

The duties are administrative.

The Registrar could be changed by vote every three years. The objection to changing is that a man, if suitable, knows previous history, resolutions and customs, and would better preserve the continuity of the Board's work. It would be just as advisable to change Under Secretaries of Public Departments at three year intervals.

The Registrar is an officer of the Board, and must obey its instructions, hence he may have to displease chemists in the exercise of his duties.

"Fancy an elected Registrar as executive officer of the Board carrying out duties unpleasant to his electors when dependent on popular vote for his appointment"—Vide comment of Ed. of the "C.D.A.," 1st November, 1917.

Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* says: "I fear the election of the Registrar is bound to cause serious trouble in future. Doubtless, your Board has considered and fully understands the practical difficulties which will arise in connection with the administrative work under the proposed system. These drawbacks are so obvious that it is needless for me to elaborate them more fully."

Is the Pharmacy Bill for the protection of the chemists only, or are the public considered? If both, then both should have a vote.

Registrar has to prepare for intermediate and final examinations. It might be possible for a person to be elected who has to lecture and coach students, hence, knowing the examination work to be given some weeks ahead, it would be an injustice to the students unless he violated his trust to the Board.

At present the Board appoints annually, hence would and could remove an incompetent man.

On the last occasion when the position of Registrar was opened, solicitors, commission agents, accountants and others applied. How can chemists all over Queensland judge the qualification of such candidates?

Chemists themselves are not conversant with the duties, and hence are not competent to judge, as witnessed by the fact that continually matters relating to the Board are sent to the Secretary of the College and vice versa.

Candidates would have to be nominated and elected with no certain knowledge of the salary attached to the office.

The Registrar could resign at a moment's notice, whereas the Board could not remove him unless for neglect of duty, incompetency, dishonourable conduct, or other sufficient cause—all of which might be difficult to prove and end in costly court proceedings.

After discussion, it was resolved: "That, in the opinion of this Board, the Board should have the power under the New Pharmacy Bill to appoint the Registrar of the Board." Messrs. A. B. Chater, Alex. Forbes, Geo. W. Ward and D. J. Clarke voted for the motion. Mr. R. C. Park against.

The President and Registrar were deputed to interview the Hon. the Home Secretary and request that the present clause be deleted and the resolution given effect to.

Presentation to Mr. A. B. Chater.—Mr. Forbes, on behalf of the members of the Board and him-

self, congratulated Mr. Chater on his approaching marriage, and after a few very well-chosen remarks asked our President to accept a case of fish knives, forks and slicers in oak case, on which was inscribed: "Presented to A. B. Chater, Esq., from his fellow members of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, 1917."

Mr. Chater said that the members had quite taken him by surprise. He was indeed very pleased to accept the good wishes and kind remarks as expressed by Mr. Forbes. At a later stage, the health of the President and the future Mrs. Chater was given and received.

Meeting terminated.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

Council Meeting 15th November, 1917.

Present.—The President (Mr. R. C. Park), Messrs. J. P. Davies, T. J. F. Costin, D. J. Clarke, T. J. Rutter, H. I. C. Dent, J. Lunn, H. E. Crease. Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. R. Lenehan and G. J. Mackay. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. R. Lenehan for three months.

Inward Letters.—From the Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, acknowledging the Society's donation to the College of £25.

From Mr. H. C. McIntosh (Rockhampton), with reference to a photographic developer, which was dealt with by the Secretary.

From the Department of Public Health, intimating that analgesic and hypnotic substances and preparations were covered by Regulation 19 of the proposed poisons regulations; also asking the Council's co-operation in furnishing additional items for inclusion in the regulations.

From Mr. F. J. Heeney (Woodford), tendering his resignation of membership, to which the Secretary had replied. Consideration of the letter was postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

From Mr. W. L. Ker, of Victoria, British Columbia, seeking information on the status of dispensers in public institutions in this State. The information had been supplied by the Secretary, whose letter was approved of by the Council.

From the Department of Public Health, furnishing information on two labels submitted by the Secretary on the part of a member.

From the Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, in reply to a letter asking for information on the present financial position of the College, as follows:—"I have been instructed to state that yours will be placed before the College Committee, a meeting of which will be called at an early date. In the meantime, everything is being done to maintain the financial position of the College."

From H. E. Barnes, forwarding his subscription as a life member.

Financial.—The financial statement for the month was placed on the table, and several accounts were passed for payment.

General.

Toowoomba Visit.—It was arranged that the Secretary would pay his visit to Toowoomba on November 24th. The President and several members of the Council would accompany him.

Letters of Condolence.—The Secretary read a letter of condolence sent to Mr. J. H. Young, father of Mr. T. Young, late Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, which was approved of by the meeting.

A letter of condolence was directed to be sent to Mr. F. W. Simmonds, of Toowong, a former member of the Council, whose son was killed in action in France.

Correspondence with the Editor of the "Chemist and Druggist."—The President touched on a series of letters received by him from the Editor of the *Chemist and Druggist*, dealing with the attitude the Editor had taken up in interfering with the officers of the Society during their Northern visit. He said the Editor had kept on pestering him with correspondence of an annoying nature, which must now cease. He read his latest reply. The Council endorsed the letter, and they decided that henceforth the episode must close.

The College of Pharmacy.—The President, in referring to the serious financial condition of the College, said that in former years £350 had been placed on the estimates by the Government as subsidy for the College. This year the amount had been reduced to £200. The College Committee had several interviews with the Minister for Public Instruction without result in increasing the amount. The Minister had made several suggestions, and had gone so far as to try and procure a part-time position in the Government Analyst's Department, and also in the Department of Public Health for the director, but no vacancies existed. He also suggested interviewing the Military Department to take up more of the Director's time. The Chairman and Secretary of the College Committee did as requested, but were unsuccessful in the mission. The Minister further suggested that the chemists should raise subscriptions among themselves. The President went on to say that at one period he was kept acquainted with what was going on but during the last fortnight he had not been supplied with any information, consequently he had instructed the Secretary, on the 14th inst., to write to the Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, to ask what has been done up to date. Mr. Ward's reply, set forth in the minutes above, he regarded as quite unsatisfactory. The matter was an urgent one, as it was anticipated Parliament would adjourn at the end of next week. The continuation of the College of Pharmacy he regarded as of much more importance to the Society than to the Pharmacy Board, because it was to that institution it looked to for rounding off the education of its member apprentices. The estimates of the Department of Education would come before the House next week, hence it was of importance that the Minister should be interviewed with as little delay as possible. He, therefore, moved that a deputation of the whole Council should wait on him on Tuesday or Wednesday night next, and that the following members of the Legislative Assembly be asked to accompany the deputation:—Messrs. W. Ber-

tram, W. F. Lloyd, E. N. Free, J. May, P. A. McLachlan, H. G. McPhail, M. J. Kirwin, and also Messrs. Thos. Nevitt, W. H. Demaine, and W. R. Crampton, M.L.C's. Further, that the chemists of Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Charters Towers, Cairns, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Warwick be written to, asking them to write or wire to members of their respective districts to accompany the deputation. This was seconded by Mr. H. E. Crease, and carried unanimously.

Report of Meeting of Master Chemists on College Finances.—The President reported on this meeting. He had asked permission of the Chairman (Mr. Chater) for the Assistant Secretary (Miss Ferguson) to attend, because the Secretary, being Director of the College, thought it inadvisable to attend, to take a report of the proceedings on behalf of the Society. This request was granted. The shorthand notes taken were transcribed by her. These were taken possession of by the Chairman and Secretary of the College Committee, and were subsequently revised by them. On the 14th inst. he made a request for them, and was informed by the Assistant Secretary they were in the possession of Mr. Ward. He particularly resented this action of taking possession of the property of the Society, more especially as only a revised edition was passed over to him. He intended to make further enquiries about it. He would move that these minutes, as originally taken down, should be recorded in the Society's minute book.

Mr. J. Lunn deprecated this suggestion, and moved that these minutes be left over until the next meeting, the Assistant Secretary to transcribe another copy from her original notes; meanwhile, the Chairman of the College and of the Society should confer. This was seconded by Mr. Crease, and carried.

Pharmacy Bill.—The President said he had the assurance of the Home Secretary that the Pharmacy Bill would be passed before Parliament adjourned. He, himself, was doubtful of this, owing to the conscription issue now before the country. He knew that many members were desirous of getting back to their electorates as early as possible. He had been made a target in connection with Clause 4 in its bearing on the election of Registrar by the chemists of the State. Under the existing Act seven members of the Board were elected by the chemists of the State; under the proposed Bill the Government were nominating four members and the chemists were to elect three, also the Registrar. He, personally, disagreed with the Government in having four nominees, but he was unable to convince the Government. Consequently, if the Registrar were appointed by the Board, it followed that the four Government nominees had the appointment in their own hands. For this reason, he thought it much better for the chemists themselves to have the selection. It was useless for the members of the Society, or anyone else, to object to this procedure, as it was the policy of the Party in power that the Secretaries of all their organisations were elected by direct vote of all members, and not appointed by any Committee. The President said that a motion had been carried at the last meeting of the Pharmacy Board, that the Home Secretary be informed that the Board was not in favour of election of Registrar by the chemists. He personally objected to the attitude of the Board in this matter, because in all the dealings in connection with the Pharmacy Bill representatives of the Society had been asked to take part. He personally was of opinion that the chemists of Queensland in general were desirous of the clause remaining in the Bill. He, therefore, moved that the Home Secretary be written to, stating that this Council, representing the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, approve of that portion of Clause 4 which provided for the election of the Registrar by the pharmaceutical chemists. This was seconded by Mr. Dent, who supported what the President said. He was firmly of opinion that the chemists of Queensland desired to vote for the Registrar, more especially as the Bill provided for an annual license fee, and as part of that money would be expended in paying the Registrar's salary, it was only right that they should have some say. He strongly objected to Mr. Ward's remarks at the meeting of chemists, called for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to finance the College, viz., that the pharmacists of Queensland were not capable of judging the ability or suitability of the applicants for the position of Registrar. Mr. Lunn said he did not agree with the provision of the election of the Registrar by the chemists, but he thought it was foolish to jeopardise the Bill by attempting to alter the clause. On putting the motion to the meeting, it was carried, Mr. Lunn alone objecting. During the discussion, Mr. Clarke asked leave to retire to return to his business.

Poisons Regulations.—These were left in the hands of the Sub-committee, with power to act.

Meeting terminated.

College of Pharmacy.

Meeting of College Committee held on 16th October, 1917.

Present.—Messrs. W. B. Chater (chairman), G. J. Mackay, Geo. W. Ward, R. C. Park, J. Lunn, H. I. C. Dent, J. P. Davies, R. C. Cowley (Director), and the Secretary (John W. Ward). An apology from Mr. Alex. Forbes.

The Secretary notified the appointment of R. C. Park, J. P. Davies, J. Lunn and H. I. C. Dent as members from the Society.

State Insurance of Officers.—In sending in the return the question had been raised, and referred to the Commissioner, as to whether an employee in receipt of more than £400 per annum from different sources had to be insured under the Act. Reply that where a person was in receipt of more than £400 per annum even from different employers these persons need not be insured. This question was applicable to the Director and the Secretary. Accordingly their salaries had been deducted from the return.

Visitors to the Botanic Gardens.—The Secretary reported that, on behalf of the College, he had written to Mr. E. W. Bick, the curator, asking him to permit the same privilege as extended by Mr J. F. Bailey, viz., allow the students to visit the gardens in that capacity, and also to supply specimens when required for examination. Request granted.

Financial Position of the College.—Owing to the scarcity of students, due to the war, the finances of the College were reported to be at a very low ebb. It was stated that the interviews with the Minister of Public Instruction had not been satisfactory so far as additional financial assistance was concerned. The revenue of the College was obtained from students' fees and donations, subsidised by the Government in previous years up to the amount of £350 per annum, but in this year's estimates the amount was put down at £200. It was reported that a gentleman had promised £25, and it was proposed and carried that the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society be requested to donate a similar sum, also that a meeting of the chemists of Queensland be called for October 29 with a view to placing the position of the College before them and the advisability of soliciting donations from the chemists of the State.

Director of the College.—Mr. R. C. Cowley wrote stating that as his appointment was an annual one and terminated on 31st December next, he desired to know whether his appointment was to be continued in view of the financial stringency. Owing to the shortness of the time, he was reluctantly compelled to ask the Committee to come to a definite decision without further delay. The letter was received, and a decision was held over until after the meeting of chemists on October 29.

The meeting then terminated.

Report of meeting of Pharmaceutical Chemists of Queensland, called by the College Committee to discuss the financial position of the College of Pharmacy. Held Monday, 29th October, 1917.

Those present included Mr. A. B. Chater (in the chair), Mr. Alex. Forbes (Treasurer), Mr. J. W. Ward (Secretary), Messrs. R. C. Park, J. A. Minnis, J. C. Minnis, F. S. P. D. Callinan, T. E. Newson, H. I. C. Dent, T. J. F. Costin, J. P. J. Gordon (Rockhampton), S. G. Cowell, D. J. Clarke, G. J. Mackay, C. Ridgely, G. F. Haenke, W. Davies, H. E. Crease, A. E. Whitehead, J. Richardson, D. P. Doyle. Apologies were received from Messrs. H. A. Thiele, W. F. S. Fox and J. Lunn.

The Chairman (Mr. A. B. Chater) addressed the meeting, and said that the object of the meeting was to discuss the financial position of the College, which was very low, owing to the times of stress, and to ask all pharmaceutical chemists in Queensland to assist with subscriptions to enable the College to carry on successfully for the ensuing year. He called upon the Treasurer (Mr. Alex. Forbes) to show the financial statement.

The Treasurer Explains Position.

Mr. Forbes, in introducing the statement, said: —Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. As Treasurer of the College of Pharmacy, it is right that I should give you a statement showing the financial position of the College, so that you can judge for yourselves what necessity there is for the appeal for subscriptions towards the funds of the College, which we at this meeting are met to consider. When our bank balance was diminishing, and the outlook from students' fees was far from promising, it became a matter of grave concern how we would be able to carry on the work of the College and retain the services of our present Director. It occurred to us that it would put us on a much sounder footing to get a straight-out grant from the Government than the present system of subsidy. With this aim in view we approached the Minister for Public Instruction and fully convinced him of our needs. The Minister thought it would be a loss to the State if the College should be dropped, and we had to work up afresh to the present standard. He fully sympathised with, and did all that he possibly could for us, and I feel certain that had there been sufficient money available for this purpose, it would have been granted to us. Had we been successful in obtaining this grant it would have placed the College on a sound footing during the term of the war. Our funds were well nigh exhausted, and something had to be done quickly. It was then decided to ask those interested in the College to donate a certain sum, and with the subsidy on this, we would be able to stem the tide. The average annual expenses of the College amount to £550. If we could get donations up to £300 from the chemists, this amount, with the Government subsidy of £250, would suffice. About three weeks ago we were without a penny piece, and when this position of the College became known, Mr. Elliott, of Messrs. Elliott Bros., generously donated us £25, Messrs. Taylor & Colledge did likewise, then the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society each gave £25, the amounts totalling £100, with subsidy of £75, we were in hand £175. Soon donations began to come in unasked amounting to £16, so that within the past week the state of our funds has so considerably increased that we are now in a better position than we anticipated, and we can see our way to clear accounts up to the middle of next year. We want sufficient to carry us on to December 31st, 1918. Before we re-engage the Director we must see our way to provide his salary, also that of the Secretary, Typiste, etc., and the incidental expenses of maintaining the College. An estimate of the expenses show that we still want about £350 to £400 to insure us carrying on the College, as it has been, up to December, 1918. Of course, it is necessary that we should keep up the status of the College, and it would also be regrettable to lose the present Director, so that your Committee hope that the donations will be freely given to raise the amount to £350 or £400, which is necessary to carry on for the year 1918. I might also say that the Secretary of the College has voluntarily agreed that if he is still Registrar of the Board, to forego his salary as Secretary of

the College, and do the secretarial work of the College free until such time as the College funds are back to their normal condition. I do not think I can say more to convince you how necessary donations are required, and speaking mainly from a financial point of view, I hope I have not been altogether unsuccessful.

Letters were read from Messrs. A. J. Timbury, C. H. Hughes, R. H. Hughes, W. B. Mitford, H. A. Thiele, E. N. Symons, A. H. Chippindall, and others.

The Chairman now called for opinions.

Criticism of the Registrar.

Mr. J. P. J. Gordon: Mr. Chairman, it is all very easy saying that so and so gives £10 10s., is this going to be an annual subscription? He went on to say, "Of course I am outside the city, and I do not know whether I am on the right side or the wrong. You have always been up against me since I have been on the Queensland register, but go to New South Wales, and go to the office at 10 a.m. and you can find the Registrar there, and every pharmacist all over the world wants to go to an office where he can find a Registrar to tell him what he wants to know. I come to Victoria, and I state you can go to the office at any time from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (The Registrar is in attendance daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Ed. "A.J.P."), and you can find the Registrar there, or you can pick him up if he is not there.

The question was then asked whether this was a Board meeting or a College meeting.

The Chairman said that this was not within the scope of the meeting, but if the meeting wished it, as Mr. Gordon was a country chemist, he would allow Mr. Gordon to proceed. Those present agreed.

Mr. Mackay said he would be quite prepared to answer Mr. Gordon later on.

Mr. Gordon went on to say: "In the olden times I could come any time between 11 a.m. and the afternoon at least, and find the Registrar or anybody else. Take, for instance, bring a man from North Queensland, and he wants to see the Registrar, he is told to go and see Mr. Ward at his rooms. Mr. Ward is busy and cannot give much time. He sees Mr. Cowley. Mr. Cowley says he has a lecture on, call back in half an hour's time and he will have a talk to you.

The Chairman: You always see Mr. Cowley.

Mr. Gordon: Mr. Cowley is not Registrar. You come to see Mr. Ward and he is not in. Now, about the part of this subscription. I suppose I will have to give my guinea. I don't know whether I can afford it. This war, in 1914, was coming to an end. Now this war is not finishing because at present state of affairs we are no further ahead than at the start. The only thing is this, I should like to know whether this is to be an annual subscription or not, and are we to be burdened with it?

The Chairman: No. There is every probability that apprentices will be coming to the College. You have to put back the law in trust.

Mr. Mackay: Mr. Chairman, I am sure we are pleased to see Mr. Gordon, but I must protest against Mr. Gordon's remarks against the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board. The first Registrar was Mr. F. Taylor. He spent several hours a day in his office. The next, Mr. W. J. Maughan, was a good chap, no doubt. He was also sometimes in his office, never more than the present Registrar. The next, Mr. E. C. Blake, also a good fellow. He was here morning, noon and night, but if you could get any information from him you were lucky. If Mr. Gordon wants to come any time of the day between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. he will find the Registrar or the deputy Registrar.

Now I'll talk about the States. Do you believe Mr. Shillinglaw was in his office all day? Do you believe Mr. Forster is? I say the same of Mr. Mayhew of Western Australia, and Mr. Young of South Australia, who carries on his own business and is Registrar in his spare time. Not one in Australia, and you cannot dispute my good facts.

I must protest, Mr. Chairman, against the Secretary foregoing his salary. I think that if the Lecturer, Mr. Cowley, gets his salary the Secretary should.

Mr. Mackay went on to give some facts about the College.

Meeting Decides to Stand by the College.

Mr. Minnis: Mr. Chairman, I have taken considerable interest, and from the date I got the notice, I sought information of my fellow pharmacists in Ipswich, and I am in a position to say that everyone there is willing to give £1 1s. donation, and another young member 10s. 6d. He went on to talk about Mr. Cowley's ability, and the necessity of letting parents or guardians know when the students fail to attend the College. "This institution," continued Mr. Minnis, "we have got to save, and with it Mr. Cowley. We have the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Board and the College of Pharmacy, and the first thing to do is to see what we can do temporarily to keep the latter going to 1918." Mr. Minnis then made the following proposition:—

> "We, the chemists of Queensland in meeting assembled, deplore the present condition of the College of Pharmacy due to financial stringency, and that subscriptions be raised to tide over the present crisis."

He also added to the proposition that the position of Registrar of the Board, Secretary and Director of the College, and Secretary of the Society should be held by the one person. In this way the Board could pay the usual amount of salary and the Society, but the College could lower the salary from the College, and thus in that way help to finance the College. "I mention that for the reason I consider that the man who is Registrar of the Board should be associated with this association to be had at all reasonable times. I am not complaining of Mr. Ward, and I bear no sentiments, but at the same time I claim that the three positions be held by the one person." He then moved the resolution, and said he was prepared to stand by it. This latter part was con-

sidered out of order with the meeting, and so was done away with.

Mr. Gordon seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. Park said: "I entirely agree with this motion, and I hope that every man who can will assist with a donation on which we can get subsidy, and thus enable us to carry the College on for some time to come. I feel sure that the chemists of Queensland recognise that the College is a beautiful institution, and I do hope that the Secretary will announce the donations that have already been received, and send out to every chemist in Queensland showing amounts, and make the point that the fact that he is not asked to donate any special sum on the list, but any sum which he may feel inclined to."

Mr. Costin said he was speaking for Mr. Moore, of Southport, and he was willing to donate £5 5/-, but it was not definite.

The Secretary then read the list of donations received.

Chairman: All in favour of raising subscriptions?

Carried.

Mr. Gordon now asked to be excused, and was about to leave the room.

Mr. Ward: In fairness, you ought to hear my remarks. As Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, it is my right. Now I would like to say—

Mr. Gordon here interrupted to say: "The whole thing is this—Where is your Registrar to be found? This is the whole thing in a nutshell."

The chairman asked if it was the wish of the meeting that Mr. Ward should be allowed to reply. The meeting agreed.

Mr. Ward: I would like to reply and call the attention of those present to the fact that I for one have been mixed up in pharmacy for the last 20 years. I was registered in 1897, and became a member of the Board a few years after registration. At the time Mr. Blake died I was President of the Board. I was fairly conversant with the work of Registrar, so I resigned as President and took over Acting Registrar, and Mr. Watkins was made President for the remaining three weeks. I continued the position of Acting Registrar until May, when nominations were called for a man to take the three positions, and out of all the nominations that came in, among which were men of all callings, not one, in my opinion, had the knowledge of conducting pharmaceutical matters. I had no intention of putting in an application as Registrar, but I did not consider that one of them was capable of carrying out the position of Registrar. I put in an application for the position of Registrar of the Board only, and stated the same salary as Mr. Blake was getting. I was at the meeting at which this was considered, and it was thought that there was not one applicant who could accept the position for the three; they then decided to split it up. I retired then from the meeting, as I was an applicant. During my absence from the room it was decided that I be appointed Registrar, and was asked to accept the position as that of Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, and I accepted it. At the same time it was decided to ask Mr. Cowley to take up the position of Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Now, at the time, it was pointed out that a man could not be Secretary of the College of Pharmacy and be what was then called Lecturer, and is now called Director, to the students. As Secretary he had to look after the finance and general running of the College. For the last 10 years I have continued on in this position, the Board has, I venture to say, lost none of its status, the College has progressed, and the Society has had an independent Secretary. Now, Mr. Gordon has said that the Registrar should be in attendance always. Now I am on the other end of a telephone, and never once have I refused anybody, but have given the information needed there and then. I visit these rooms every morning from 9 to 10. Now there seems to be some little confusion as to what the duties of the Registrar are. His duty is to administer a Pharmacy Act in which he does not come in contact with the pharmacists of Queensland except when they want information regarding registration, examinations, etc.; his duties are administrative; and whenever a person has called at my rooms or rang me up regarding these matters I have never refused to give them the information—in fact, I have even left patients. I had an appentice on Saturday morning last who is trying to take action against his master who took 40 minutes in conversation. At present, in the interest of the pharmacists of Queensland and the public, we have a Bill which is before Parliament and a lot of the matters which will require an experienced man to know. There is one point especially in this matter, and I say still if you can find a man to be Secretary of the three bodies all well and good, but you cannot find a man to take the three positions and act as Lecturer to the students. The Preliminary and Intermediate examinations may be held in any part of Queensland, and hence extra time is required to send the examination papers to schools which take a good many days to reach. One of the duties of the Registrar is to get the papers from the examiners, take them to the printer, get them from the printer and check them. My point is this, that no man who is engaged in coaching students could honourably know what is in those papers and still lecture. He would either have to be false to the Board or else neglect his students. Now this is a vital point. I now come to the Final Examination. The same thing practically exists. I get the examination matter and know what work is coming on, just about the same time as the College course is ending in October and for the May Final while the College lectures are still being held. How can any individual knowing this teach without clashing? Can it be done? No! I am inclined to think that it would be unjust. I do not think that the present Director would willingly violate his trust to the Board or unjustly influence his pupils for or against their interests, but the position would be an exceedingly difficult one. The position of Registrar is greatly a matter of administrative power. Possibly I did not know that I would have had the administrative work that I have had. Of all matters I certainly do not agree with the election of the

Registrar by the pharmaceutical chemists of Queensland, in that the pharmacists of Queensland are not capable of judging the ability or suitability of the applicants. Last time we had accountants, commission agents, etc., as applicants. Now what do any of the pharmacists of Queensland know of the ability of these? In the new Act it provides that the Government are to appoint four members of the Board and the chemists of Queensland three, making seven members. Now who are to be the best judges of the applicants for the position of Registrar, and which of the applicants is the most likely to carry out administrative work of the Board? The duty of Registrar is one that has to be done without fear or favour. He is there to obey his Board, and in such a position it is not to be wondered that he cannot please everybody, hence it certainly has a tendency to play for votes when he knows that popular favour is responsible for his retaining a position. During the period I have been Registrar I know I have not pleased everybody, but I have endeavoured to do my duty and not betray the trust reposed in me.

Mr. Clarke proposed that donations be called for.

Mr. Crease moved—

"That the chemists of Queensland pledge their support to the College of Pharmacy."

Seconded by Mr. Clarke, and carried.

It was then suggested that a circular be sent out stating the donations received and those promised to all chemists absent from the meeting. Donations were then collected to the amount of £164/9/6.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

List of Contributions Received.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, £25; Pharmacy Board of Queensland, £25; Elliott Bros. Ltd., £25; Taylor and Colledge Ltd., £25; E. N. Symons (annually), £10/10/-; S. G. Cowell, £5 5/-; F. G. Marshall, £2/2/-; R. C. Park, £2/2/-; G. F. Haenke, £2/2/-; J. A. Minnis, £2/2/-; H. E. Crease, £2/2/-; C. Ridgely, £2/2/-; D. J. Clarke, £2/2/-; G. J. Mackay, £2/2/-; Moses, Ward and Sons, £2/2/-; Alex. Forbes, £2/2/-; T. H. Rutter and Sons, £2/2/-; J. Lunn, £1/1/-; C. H. Hughes, £1/1/-; R. H. Hughes, £1/1/-; W. B. Mitford, £1/1/-; T. B. Watkins, £1/1/-; A. H. Chippindall, £1/1/-; F. C. Allen, £1/1/-; G. Taylor, £1 1/-; W. F. S. Fox, £1/1/-; J. C. Minnis, £1/1/-; G. P. Doyle, £1/1/-; W. E. O. Steffenson, £1/1/-; W. Davies, £1/1/-; T. J. F. Costin, £1/1/-; H. I. C. Dent, £1/1/-; C. Loxton, £1/1/-; W. R. Hodgson, £1/1/-; E. St. V. Jubb, £1/1/-; T. A. Crozier, £1/1/-; N. Green, £1/1/-; J. Richardson, £1/1/-; T. E. Newson, £1/1/-; W. R. Colledge, £1; A. E. Whitehead, £1; E. G. Page, 10/6. Total, £164/9/6.

Promised since meeting up to the time of going to press:—J. P. J. Gordon, £5/5/-; T. A. Graham (annually), £5; R. Lenehan, £2/2/-; G. H. J. Heuer, £1/1/-; W. A. Noble, £1/1/-; W. H. Oekelford, £1/1/-; W. Watson, £1/1/-; total, £16/11/-. Grand total, £181/0/6.

Poisons Regulations.

The new poisons regulations, which were to have been issued by the Department of Public Health, have not yet been gazetted. Several alterations from the original draft have been made.

Townsville Chemists' Association.

This new Association has got busy, and has issued a very comprehensive price list, which the members are religiously following. Mr. C. V. Armati is the Honorary Secretary.

The Downs Chemists' Association.

We have to congratulate the chemists of Toowoomba on getting together and forming a local Association, to which the above title has been given. The President is Mr. W. A. Noble, and the Secretary is Mr. Nat Green. This makes the second local Association to be formed in Queensland. They indicate the development of a better local feeling.

"Truth" and Chemists.

A few weeks ago a firm of auctioneers, who had recently acquired premises in Queen-street, Brisbane, were prosecuted under the Health Act Regulations for selling by auction "Bay Rum," which consisted of water flavoured with a little essential oil, and "Lime Cream and Glycerine," which contained no lime juice or glycerine. With reference to this, a long screed appeared in "Truth," pointing out how chemists rooked the public, and that they were, in face of this prosecution, seeking new legislation to confirm their monopoly. The writer went on to say that chemists may undo all the good work of the doctor. The following week but one, a letter appeared in the same paper over the signature of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, pointing out the injustice of the attack, and that there could be no connection between the sale of these articles by a firm of auctioneers and a breach of the Health Regulations by chemists. It is unfortunate that scurrilous articles of this kind should be inserted in the public press, written by irresponsible persons who ill-digest their subject before writing them.

Picric Acid.

There appears to be a quantity of picric acid adulterated with sodium chloride on the market in Queensland, and possibly in other States. The attention of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has been drawn to this by the Department of Public Health. The action of the Department is a commendable one, and the chemists of the State should feel grateful for the information.

Secretary to Visit Toowoomba.

It was decided at the last Council meeting to send the Secretary on a visit to the Toowoomba chemists. The President intends to accompany him, and possibly other members of the Council will make up a party.

South Australia.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

At the Board meeting, held on October 18, Mr. Gryst (President) explained that owing to circumstances of which the members were well aware, he had asked Mr. J. H. Young to carry on the duties as acting Registrar. He would therefore ask Mr. Young to read the minutes of the last regular meeting. This having been done, it was moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Tom Young. Every member spoke to the motion, and said Mr. Tom Young was not only their Registrar, but a young man of whom they were justly proud, and one whom the community could ill afford to spare. It was felt that mere words could not explain their deep sorrow for his wife and father in their trouble, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that his dear ones knew that the expressions of sympathy were sincere.

Mr. J. H. Young was asked to accept the position of acting Registrar for the present. Mr. Young feelingly responded, and said he would be glad to do what he could to carry on the work his son loved so well.

Several accounts were passed for payment, and the acting Registrar was instructed to make the necessary arrangements for holding the usual examinations. Fourteen entries were received for the Preliminary and four for the Final. The Board then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the President (Mr. W. H. Porter) asked Mr. Young to read the minutes, and then moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Mrs. T. Young. He said that 3½ years ago, when Mr. J. H. Young retired, Mr. Tom Young was appointed acting Secretary. The appointment was made with some little trepidation on account of Mr. Young's youth. It was not very long before the Council discovered that they had the right man in the right place, and the appointment was subsequently made a permanency. Mr. Tom Young had shown himself to be a man of exceptional ability. He had taken up the work for the pure love of it. Never in the history of the Society had they had such a trying or worrying time, but their late Secretary had shown himself quite equal to all emergencies which had arisen. He was a young man whom to know was to love, and the better he was known the better he was liked. Nothing was too much trouble for him whether for master or student. The Society had lost a man it could ill afford to lose and the students had lost a real friend, one whom it would be hard to replace. He moved that an enlargement of a photo. be procured and placed in the room as a lasting tribute to the memory of one of the most brilliant men South Australia had produced.

Mr. J. H. Young was then appointed acting Secretary pro tem.

A Doctor's Death—Victim of the Cocaine Habit.

The City Coroner (Dr. Ramsay Smith) held an enquiry at Glenelg, on October 24, into the circumstances attending the death of Christian Schierbeck, a Danish doctor, formerly practising in Iceland, which occurred at his residence, North Esplanade, Glenelg, on October 22.

Bertha Schierbeck said that her husband had been in Australia for about 11 years. For 26 years he had been in the habit of taking morphia and cocaine. Sometimes he asked her to give it to him, but, as a rule, he took it himself. On October 22, at 3 a.m., she gave him an injection of two syringefuls of morphia solution at his request. He asked her to give him some cocaine, but she did not do so. Later in the morning he woke up, and she gave him something to eat and a glass of champagne. Some time after noon she gave him another drink. He did not know her, and she sent for the doctor. She did not know if he had any more injections after the one she gave him, but he always had the solutions by him.

Dr. Alfred F. Stokes said he saw the deceased at a quarter to 2 on October 22. He was then semi-conscious, and he died about 5 p.m. He made a post-mortem examination of the body, and the cause of death was cocaine poisoning. He did not think that a syringeful of the solution of morphia (produced) given at 3 o'clock in the morning, would have had anything to do with causing death in the afternoon. The body was extremely emaciated, and bore numerous marks of hypodermic needle punctures.

The Coroner said it was necessary that he should make one or two remarks in connection with the case. According to the evidence the deceased died from cocaine poisoning. This poisoning from cocaine had been going on for many years, and the one question which arose in connection with the death was whether there was an overdose of cocaine or not. That was a single overdose. The evidence did not show that any cocaine was administered that day. It was a question whether it was necessary to suppose that the deceased actually had any administration of cocaine that day. It appeared possible that he might have had none. Another point was raised—the effect of a dose of morphia administered about 3 o'clock in the morning. On that the evidence was that the dose administered at that time had nothing to do with the death in the afternoon. There was no question as regarded intentional administration to cause death on the part of the deceased, even if one were to suppose that he had administered the cocaine to himself that day. But, as he had already said, there was no evidence to lead to such a supposition, nor did such a supposition seem necessary to account for the death. The finding of the Court was that the deceased came to his death from cocaine administration.

A Fatal Mistake.

Mr. Thomas Dolan, 47, of Clare, one of the oldest currant growers in the district, died on November 10 in tragic circumstances. He had

been laid up with a broken leg for some time, but had recovered sufficiently to supervise the working of his garden. On the evening mentioned, he was suffering great pain from his leg, and took what he thought was a dose of medicine. It proved, however, to be strychnine. Dr. Smith was soon in attendance, but was unable to save Mr. Dolan's life. A widow, one son, and two daughters are left.

Pharmacy Board Examinations.

The results of the examinations of the Pharmacy Board for November are as follows:—

The Preliminary (Rev. F. Slaney Poole, M.A., examiner).—Passes (in order of merit)—Lois Jean Gryst, Lewis Smith Richardson, Francis John Murphy, Frances May Piper, Arthur Cyril Holloway, Effie Harris, Douglas Jerrold Underwood, Harold John Netting, Kevin Robert Mullen.

The Intermediate (Professor E. H. Rennie, Dr. W. T. Cooks, D.Sc., and Professor T. G. S. Osborn, examiners). — Botany—Harold Edward Martin, Stanley William Pfuhl. Organic Chemistry — Roy Warnecke. Inorganic Chemistry — Harry Fenwick Hustler. Practical Chemistry — Samuel Burton Jones, Patrick John O'Reilly.

The Qualifying (Dr. Cooke and Messrs. E. S. Cooper, W. H. Baker, R. E. Hustler, and J. H. Young, examiners).—Miss Ursula Alice Cook, William Alexander Sutherland, Joseph Allen Prior Brokensha.

Tasmania.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held at Hobart on October 15.

Present.—Messrs. M. Rushton (President), J. T. Weaver, H. Sidwell, H. T. Gould. Apologies were received for the absence of Messrs. Drake and James.

Registration.—R. J. Capper. Reported certificate had been issued and registration gazetted.

Reciprocity Certificates.—A letter was received from the New Zealand Registrar agreeing in future to forward certificates direct to the Board instead of to individual applicants for registration.

Registration of Indentures.—It was reported that the application for registration referred to in last minutes is still in abeyance awaiting further information. A letter was received from Miss E. R. Kidd, dated 17th September, intimating that she intends to become indentured, and a letter from her father dated 7th October on the same subject was also received. The replies sent by the Registrar were approved.

Poisons Act.—A letter was received from the Under-Secretary, acknowledging receipt of the proposed regulations. Reported that subsequently Mr. Drake had interviewed the Crown Law Officers, who had suggested one or two minor amendments. It was left to the Sub-Committee, consisting of the President and Mr. Drake, to approve or disapprove (as the case may be) of the proposed amendments when their exact nature is officially communicated to the Board.

Poison Licences.—The following applications were received:—H. C. Dawson, St. Mary's; J. J. Ball, King Island; Mrs. M. McAllen, King Island. It was noted that in the three cases further information had been written for.

Pharmacy Bench at Technical School.—A letter from the Principal, dated 26th September, was received, asking the Board to remove the bench. It was left to the President to endeavour to arrange with the authorities to have the bench retained in some other part of the school building.

Pharmaceutical Register.—A list was considered containing the names of chemists who had not complied with the requirements of the Act providing for changes of address to be notified to the Board. It was noted that, in consequence of their having failed to do so, their names are liable to be struck off the register, and as the procedure involved will entail a good deal of trouble to the Registrar and possibly to themselves, it was resolved to ask those concerned, through the medium of the *Journals*, to remedy the omission as early as possible. The following are the names referred to:—

Name.	*Address last noted.*
Bishop, James	Hobart
Fitzgerald, Albert V	Sydney
Powell, Ernest G. B	Zeehan
Steer, Leslie P.	Hobart
Thompson, Alexander	Launceston
Williams, Fred M.	Mathinna
Williams, Walter J.	Zeehan
Say, William M.	Deloraine
Boyers, Joseph J.	Hobart
Ellis, Frederick J.	Derby
Watts, Francis W.	
Sleeman, James E.	Hobart
Robb, Walter H.	Hobart
Mantin, James A.	Hobart
Evans, Rignold R.	Launceston

The Registrar was instructed to apply to the Registrar-General for notices of the deaths of Messrs. J. D. Macfarlane and H. G. K. Wells in order that their names might be removed from the register.

Hospital Bill.—It was noted the Private Hospitals Act of New South Wales includes the following provision relating to dispensing:—"Any medicines to be dispensed or compounded for use in hospitals as defined under this Act shall be so dispensed or compounded by pharmacists registered under the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales."

Finance.—Accounts amounting to £4/7/10 were passed for payment. It was resolved to invest £20 in the "Liberty Loan."

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Currency of Reciprocity Certificates.

Sir,—For some time past the Registrars of Victoria and New South Wales have had an understanding with the Registrar of our State that in any case where a certificate of competency and identity is issued, it should be sent to the Registrar direct, and not to the pharmacist who applied for it.

The reasons for this course are so obvious that I will not stress the point, but I should like to enquire the custom in the other States, and to suggest that it might grow into an unwritten law, which possibly, some day, may become a statute.

In this connection I should like the view of every Registrar in Australasia and as many pharmacists as can express their opinion on these two points:—

1. Who should retain the certificate of competency and identity—the Registrar who receives it, or the man who pays for it?
2. What should be its scope of effectiveness, in time, and area?

Yours, etc.,

M. Rushton,

President, Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Proposed Federal Chemical Society.

Sir,—I recently made an application to the Australian Chemical Institute to become a member, and was informed in reply that my qualification as a pharmacist did not render me eligible for membership. Naturally the Institute has the right to refuse to admit qualified pharmacists if it thinks fit. To me, however, it appeared that our training at the College is of a high order, and I still maintain that opinion, although it would appear that we are looked upon as pharmacists with merely a smattering of chemistry. As the Institute intends seeking Federal powers as an Australian corporation, I would suggest that all fully qualified pharmacists should form a Federal body of their own; not necessarily one in opposition to any existing body, but designed to protect the interests, character and status of pharmaceutical chemists. Now is the opportune time to form such a society. If we neglect to do so we may find our rights seriously jeopardised in the near future. I would suggest that it be called "The Australian Chemical Society." Its affiliation might be sought with the Chemical Society of Great Britain, accepting all fully qualified pharmacists as fellows, and, if thought fit in future, the formation of a post graduate course might be deemed desirable. I hope my suggestion will be regarded in the light that I have written it. It certainly seems to me that some such action is necessary, in view of the arbitrary refusal on the part of the Australian Chemical Institute to even recognise in part our undoubted claims as qualified chemists.

Yours, etc.,

John F. Blackburn.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Pharmaceutical Politics: Is Interest Declining?

Sir,—I notice that one of our trade journals comments, in a recent issue, upon the increased interest taken in matters pharmaceutical.

Possibly there is an increase of interest in some quarters, but we really have no occasion to be self-satisfied in Sydney at any rate.

Let us just look into the attendances of a couple of recent general meetings.

A few weeks back, the usual general September meeting of the "Association of Master Pharmacists" took place.

Of the twelve gentlemen constituting the Pharmaceutical Council, two only were present.

There was not one member of the Pharmacy Board in evidence.

Then, again, just a few days ago, we had the annual general meeting of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales.

The attendance was meagre, to put it mildly.

There was not one *City Retailer* present.

There was not one member of the Pharmacy Board present.

There was not one member of the Illawarra and St. George Association present.

There were only two, out of the twelve, Pharmaceutical Councillors present.

Surely we should do better than that?—Yours, etc.,

"Cassius."

Wages Boards.

Victorian Dispensaries' Board.

Messrs. D. Coventry, S. W. H. Pearson and C. R. Stocks, employers, and Messrs. A. Andrews, A. J. B. Haldane and W. H. Ware, employes, have been appointed to constitute the Dispensaries Wages Board to fix rates of pay and conditions of work for persons employed in friendly society and hospital dispensaries. The first meeting of the Board was held on November 20, when the appointment of a chairman was discussed. It is understood that Mr. P. Cohen, P.M., has been unanimously recommended for the position.

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Ash	0.62	0.2
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EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

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GALYL is tetraoxydiphosphaminodiarsenobenzene and has been discovered by Dr. Mouneyrat.
It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

CALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congesitve actions of these preparations.

For Intravenous Injections--

(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate. Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES: 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES: 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J.,14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

HECTINE

HECTINE is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-phenyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref, THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

HECTARGYRE

Mercurial salt of HECTINE a combined arsenico-mercurial treatment of Syphillis, especially recommended after a course of Galyl.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Hg. - 1 cg. **in. 1 c.c.**

AMPOULES B containing
Hectine - 20 cg.
Hg. - 1½ cg. **in. 1 c.c.**

PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
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In Phials of 24 Pills.

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No. 5 Letter.
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Mr. H. G. Wells puts into the mouth of one of his characters the words: "This 'ere progress, it keeps going on."

And that exactly describes the state of the "NICHOLAS ASPRO" field.

Progress and more progress! The absolute quality of "the little tablet with the great power" has been proven by the public, and they are repeating orders.

The last month's sales are greater than those of any previous six months.

Wholesalers everywhere are complimenting us upon

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2. The Attractiveness of our Containers.
3. Our Regularity of Deliveries.
4. The Saneness of our Publicity.

During the summer months we intend to continue our energies in assisting the trade to make sales. Those 5000 people who recently wrote for samples will receive distinctively produced letters, personally signed, urging them to always have a bottle of "NICHOLAS ASPRO" at hand in case of sudden attacks. The newspaper campaign will evolve from the "free sampling" offer towards direct suggestions of purchase at the local chemists.

The laboratory methods and system have been improved and made more elastic, with a view of expanding with the growing volume of business; and many minor details in connection with our product, which may not be noticeable to the trade or the public, have been perfected.

These facts are stated here as evidence of our enthusiastic efforts to provide a live line for the chemist to handle, and judging by the increasing interest which the trade generally is showing in "NICHOLAS ASPRO," we believe that our efforts are understood and appreciated.

GEO. R. NICHOLAS & CO.

325 FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE.

Venereal Diseases.

Protest by Western Australian Pharmacists.

The following correspondence has been forwarded, with a request that it might be published for the information of pharmacists:—

King Edward Street,
South Perth.
October 19th, 1917.

The Secretary,
British Medical Association
(W.A. Branch).

Sir,—I am directed to place the following facts before you, for the consideration of your Association, in order to obtain by your kind offices some redress in the matter, so far as the qualified pharmacist is concerned.

During my late visit of inspection at the Goldfields, I was informed that in regard to pharmacy the evident intention of the Venereal Clauses of the Health Act is being evaded by medical practitioners at Boulder City and the vicinity, inasmuch as they are invariably supplying all the medical requirements of patients, as well as giving the necessary advice.

Every pharmacist in the district told me the same story. The pharmacist rings up, or sends the patient to a medical man, and there the matter ends, so far as the chemist is concerned. No prescription materialises. Patients have corroborated this. (Sample case: Saw doctor, who supplied box capsules and small bottle injection. Charge, 25/-.)

I may point out that when these amendments were before the House, it was admitted upon all sides that the pharmacists would be deprived of certain business, which they had pursued for years; but, at the time, it was pointed out that the filling of all prescriptions in the future would, it was confidently hoped, in a great measure make amends for this loss.

It is very unfortunate that any medical men by such unprofessional conduct should bear out, as it were, the assertion of certain sections of the press, that the amendments were brought forward purely and simply for the presumed benefit of the medical fraternity.

In mentioning the matter to the Commissioner of Health, as soon as I returned, he hoped I had not been misinformed; but, strange to say, on Wednesday last a most unexpected confirmation was afforded me. Mrs. ——, wife of Dr. ——, of Boulder, called upon me at the Technical School, her presumable object being to find out the most convenient and comfortable way by which her daughter could become a dispenser of medicines. I recited to her the method prescribed by the Pharmacy Act, viz., that after passing the Preliminary Examination she would have to be apprenticed for four years to a registered pharmacist, etc., etc. The lady was somewhat surprised, informing me that, as her husband, the doctor, had an immense practice on the Fields, he *did all his own dispensing*, and, moreover, was the most competent dispenser in the State, she had been of the opinion that her daughter might serve her apprenticeship with her father, the doctor—veb. sap.

I was also further informed that the whole of the dispensing for the miners under levy in these districts is now also being undertaken by the medical men, for the sole reason that the pharmacists had demanded 1/- per scrip, in lieu of the 9d., which had been the prevailing rate. In view of the prices of drugs, etc., at the present time, and that even under National Insurance a pharmacist is allowed a professional dispensing fee outside of the cost of material, this seems to me sweating extraordinary upon the part of those concerned.

Trusting that you may be able to induce these gentlemen to follow a more "live and let live" line of conduct, and by so doing enable the pharmacists to conform to the spirit of the enactments.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) E. MAYHEW.
Registrar.

British Medical Association (W.A. Branch),
Public Health Dept., Murray Street,
Perth, October 30th, 1917.

E. Mayhew, Esq.,
Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society,
King Edward Street, South Perth.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 19th October.

In reply, I have to inform you that this matter was considered by the Council at its last meeting, and I was directed to inform you that the Council is of opinion that every medical man is entitled to dispense medicine if he thinks fit, and that there is nothing unprofessional in this respect. The matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Public Health for any action as he may think fit in the matter as it effects venereal diseases. In any case, when a patient is sent to a doctor by a chemist, the Council considers it is only fair that the prescription be sent back to the chemist, but have no power to compel members to do so. The Council would be pleased to meet the members of the Pharmaceutical Board and discuss this and other matters, if such is the wish of your Board. Will you kindly communicate with me, and we can fix a date suitable to both.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) C. H. SHEARMAN,
Hon. Secretary.

Action in Victoria.

The Editorial Note in our September issue has prompted the Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria to issue a circular to the various sections as follows:—

"The Venereal Diseases Act has been in operation for some months; and it is stated that pharmacists are not receiving prescriptions of this class in any greater number than formerly; in fact, some declare that fewer scripts are presented.

What is the experience of your members?

What proportion of scripts is based on old methods of prescribing, and what proportion on the new system?

Are all prescriptions now signed in full as required by the Medical Act? If not, what proportion is not signed?"

Advertising Physicians.

When the Australian Venereal Diseases Acts were passed no clause was inserted prohibiting medical men from advertising as venereal specialists. Ethical considerations should have induced the medical associations to insist upon some such restriction. So far, the evil has not assumed large proportions, but it may later on. In the British Venereal Act it is an offence for any person, including a doctor, to advertise that he is open to treat patients suffering from venereal complaints. This is a wise precaution to prevent quackery. Such a clause might with advantage be inserted in the first Amending Bill dealing with the subject. It is hardly likely that reputable medical men would object to some such provision, and pharmacists would welcome it as an act of justice to themselves. The advertising specialist, as a rule, is not content with giving advice, but he carries in his consulting room a wide range of specialities, and these he purveys at prices adjusted to the financial possibilities of his patient. This is a breach of the intention of the Act, and is distinctly unfair to pharmacists, who voluntarily relinquished portion of their business on the understanding that their dispensing would be increased because of the larger number of prescriptions which medical men would write.

Food & Drugs.

Food Control in Western Australia.

Dr. Everitt Atkinson, Commissioner of Public Health for Western Australia, has issued the annual report of the department for 1915. Dealing with Food Control, he points out that Western Australia was the first State to adopt new regulations under the "Food and Drugs Act," based on the recommendations of the conference held in Melbourne in 1913. The regulations were gazetted in 1914. During the year 1915 much work was done with the object of educating traders and others concerning the necessity of conforming with these regulations, in the public interest. During the year 758 samples were taken by local inspectors, 243 by officers of the Health Department, and 347 for the purposes of carrying out special tests. Of the 243 samples, only 39 were of milk. In 17 instances self-raising flour was found to be below standard. Sixteen samples of cordials, 10 samples of lemon squash, 3 samples of malt and oil, 3 of lime juice, 2 samples of essence, and one sample each of pickles, sauce, coffee and chicory extract, cream of tartar, baking powder, and vinegar were also not in conformity with the requirements. A prosecution was successfully conducted in regard to one patent medicine, while radical alteration in the advertising matter was insisted on in another. In 42 cases fines were imposed, which, together with the costs, amounted to £120. This sum is equivalent to an average of £2 17s. 0½d. per offender.

Infants' Food.

In the current issue of *The South Australian Government Gazette* the Executive Council publish a new Regulation dealing with infants' foods under the Foods and Drugs Act 1908. This regulation has apparently been introduced to secure uniformity with the other States and with the Federal Department of Trades and Customs. *The Medical Journal of Australia,* in commenting on this regulation, states that it has pointed out on more than one occasion that the standard adopted is a purely artificial one. According to the Regulation, any food which "does not conform approximately in proportional composition to human milk" shall bear a label with the words: "This food should not be given to infants under the age of six months, except under medical direction." It must be assumed, says the *M.J.A.,* that the Executive Council, in adopting the Regulation, was aware of its significance, and it would be interesting to learn from those responsible for the Regulation what the proportional composition of human milk is.

Early Closing.

New South Wales Ballot.

The following result of the ballot taken in New South Wales in reference to the Early Closing Bill was made public on October 23:—

CLOSING ON ORDINARY WEEK DAYS.

	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sydney and Suburbs	49	1	78	0	1
Country ...	59	0	61	3	3
	109	1	139	3	4

LATE NIGHT.

	Same hours as other shops.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	Against Closing.
Sydney and Suburbs	122	1	0	6
Country	123	0	1	3
	245	1	1	9

HALF-HOLIDAY.

	1 p.m.	6 p.m.	Against Closing.
Sydney and Suburbs ...	122	1	6
Country	117	0	10
	239	1	16

RE-OPENING HALF-HOLIDAY NIGHT.

	7 to 9 p.m.	7 to 8 p.m.	Against
Sydney and Suburbs ...	94	0	35
Country	82	4	41
	176	4	76

516 ballot papers sent out.
256 ,, ,, returned.

Legal.

Illegal Sale of "Daisy Fly-killer."

At Wellington on October 24th, the Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Association was charged with selling a compound known as "Daisy Fly-killer," which contained arsenic, without making an entry in a poisons book, as required by Section 11 of the Poisons Act, 1908. In entering a plea of guilty, Mr. Myers said that the article in question had been sold in New Zealand for the past 20 years or more. The sale of the article was not restricted in the Australian States or other countries. It was desirable for the sake of other vendors that the fact that this particular poison came within the meaning of the Act should be made known. Counsel contended that the case was not one warranting a penalty. Mr. P. S. K. Macassey, who appeared for the Crown, said that the poison in question was extremely dangerous to children. The case was brought as a warning, and no penalty was asked for. Mr. S. E. McCarthy, S.M., recorded a conviction and discharged the defendant.

Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed.

At the Cheltenham (Vic.) Police Court on October 24, before Mr. P. Cohen, P.M., F. J. Jones, storekeeper, Chelsea, was charged, on the information of C. L. Butchers, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, with having sold, on September 11, a bottle of Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed containing chloroform and morphine. Evidence was given by the inspector regarding the purchase of the article. Mr. Butchers stated that defendant was not licensed to sell poisons. The bottle contained about 1-8th grain morphine and 10 minims of chloroform. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, said he had acted in ignorance of the law. Mr. Cohen, P.M., said the excuse offered was untenable. Defendant should have seen he was selling an article contrary to the Poisons Act, as the bottle was labelled poison. He would be fined 10s., with £2 6s. 6d. costs.

P. D. L.

Eastern Goldfields Chemists' Association.

P.O. Box 6, Kalgoorlie,
November 12th, 1917.

To the Chairman,
P.D.L., Melbourne.

Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the above Association held last week, Mr. T. McDowell (at the request of the Chairman, Mr. H. Saxon Lee), placed before the Association the correspondence which had passed between himself and the P.D.L., re his recent case with the Government Health Department, in the Supreme Court.

Every member of our Association present, all of whom are members of the P.D.L., expressed himself as highly pleased at the action of your Society in reimbursing Mr. McDowell for his out-of-pocket expenses, and directed us to express the Association's high appreciation of the prompt and satisfactory manner in which you took up the case immediately Mr. McDowell wrote to you. As members of the P.D.L., we fully realise the great benefit it is to us to have such a Society as the P.D.L. to lean on, when cases, such as this one, arise, and we would very strongly urge every chemist in the Commonwealth who has not yet paid his fee to your Society to do so at once, firstly, for his own protection, and secondly from a brotherly desire to give a helping hand to a "brother-pills," who may, at any time, through no fault or neglect on his part, be the victim of circumstances, as our friend Mr. McDowell was.

We congratulate those gentlemen who first conceived the idea of the P.D.L., on the wonderful growth of their Society in so short a time, and feel sure that generations of "pill-dumpers" yet unborn will rise to call them blessed.

With every good wish.—We remain, yours sincerely,

H. SAXON LEE, President.
E. B. ELLIOT, Hon. Secretary.

War Notes.

Wounded.

Lieut. Basil Bessemeres, of Ballarat, apprenticed to Mr. H. W. Morris, Ballarat dispensary.

Capt. Percy G. Towl, B.Sc., brother of Mr. Chas. E. Towl, Melbourne.

Mr. F. C. Kent, clerk to the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, was reported in a recent casualty list as having been "severely wounded."

Brigade Signaller **Colin H. Simpson**, who was apprenticed to Mr. J. C. Pickford, Armadale (Vic), is in hospital, suffering from the effects of "gas poisoning." Mr. P. J. Graham, another of Mr. Pickford's apprentices, is reported as having been wounded.

Killed in Action.

Lieut. B. F. Nicholas, M.C., third son of Mr. J. P. Nicholas, chemist, Traralgon.

Mr. H. London, chemist, of Rochester, has been notified that his son-in-law, **Corporal G. Streeter**, has been killed in action.

Private Leonard A. Lamb, apprenticed to Mr. F. H. Gough, Echuca, in 1907, and attended College lectures 1911. Enlisted in A.M.C., but subsequently transferred to the infantry. Aged 26 years.

Colonel W. W. Hearne, D.S.O., eldest son of Mr. W. G. Hearne, chemist, Geelong, aged 46 years. Deceased was a medical practitioner, and left Melbourne in October, 1914, with the 2nd Field Ambulance. For a period during the Gallipoli campaign he was assistant director of medical service, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, and for about a year he held a similar position with the Fifth Australian Division. The late officer, who saw service

in South Africa, won the D.S.O., and the Italian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in the present conflict.

Reported Missing.

Sergt. F. H. C. Wheeler, son of Mr. H. S. Wheeler, chemist, Warragul.

Death of a Veteran.

Sergt. Hector Fraser, South Australian Corps of Veterans, formerly of the Black Watch Royal Highlanders, died at the Ru Rua Hospital during the month from pneumonia. He saw service in the Egyptian war (1882-4), and received the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's star for his services. He served for more than 10 years with the regiment, six years being spent abroad. During his stay in the army he studied chemistry and the art of dispensing, with the result that when he took his discharge in December, 1892, he had no difficulty in securing a position as a qualified dispensing chemist. For some years he was connected with Messrs. C. Wells's business in Adelaide, but latterly had joined the staff of Messrs. Strempel and Jolly. The late Sergt. Fraser was a retiring man, and the possessor of a happy disposition.

Died of Wounds.

Advice has been received that Lieutenant R. Alexander, of the firm of Taylor & Colledge Ltd., who left for the Old Country to enlist with the British Forces, has died of wounds received in action. He enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery soon after the outbreak of the war, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the field. Lieutenant Alexander was well known throughout Queensland, having represented his firm for some time on the Darling Downs. His loss will be greatly felt by his firm, his fellow employes and by his numerous friends.

General.

Major D. A. Cossar, according to recent advices, safely arrived in Egypt, and is now in Palestine.

Sergt. Major Kenneth H. Garrick, son of Mr. J. Garrick, Collingwood, has recovered from his wounds received in France and has been placed on the instructional staff in England.

Lady Mayoress' Patriotic League.

Medicine Bottles for Sale.

The organisers of the Metals Branch of the above League ask us to give publicity to the fact that they have in their depot at 130 William-street (next to Menzies' Hotel) a large quantity of medicine and poison bottles, also screw top jars, vaselines, tabloid bottles, etc., which they are anxious to dispose of by tender. All stocks are in fairly clean condition, and equal to new.

They would be pleased to receive a visit from any chemist to inspect the stock, which contains bottles from 2 drachm to 12 ozs. All bottles are sorted into cases in their respective sizes.

The difficulty of obtaining bottles and containers of any sort is daily becoming more marked, and in purchasing from the depot one not only gets a want supplied, but is helping those workers to supply comforts to our brave troops in the trenches.

We beg to draw attention to the "Want List" of the League, which is as follows:—

Tooth Paste, and other collapsible tubes; tin, foil from cigarettes, sweets, etc.; shaving soap containers—Colgate's, Williams', Vinolia.

Dental—"Red Letter" and F.G. coating material tins in good clean condition; scrap amalgam, old rubber dam.

Medicine bottles, rubber tubing, hot water bags; string and rope oddments; cases of any kind.

Consignments should be addressed to Metals Branch, Lady Mayoress's Patriotic League, 130 William-street, Melbourne, at which address information can be obtained on application to Hon. Organiser, Dr. Levin, or H. M. Sargood, Esq.

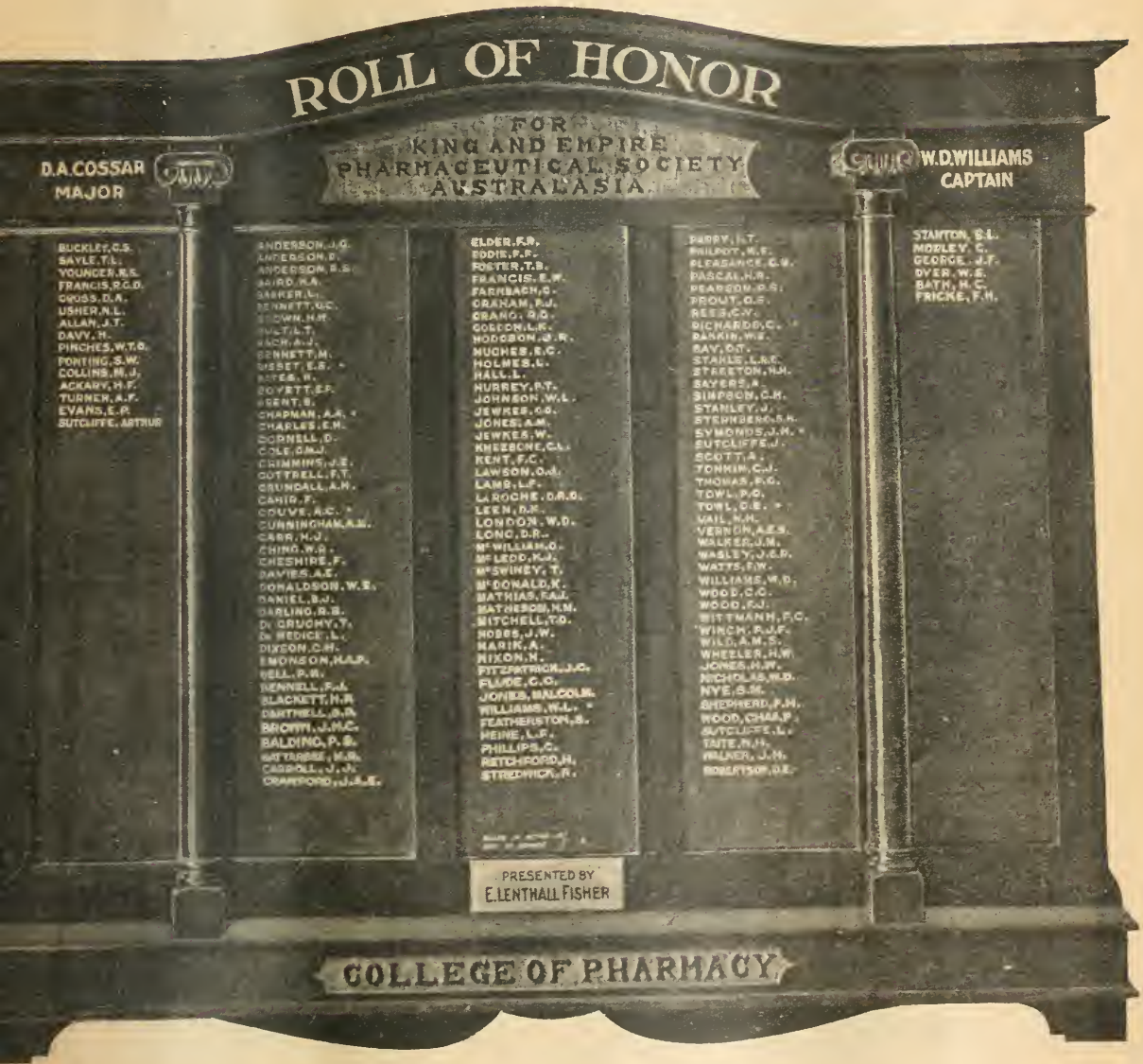
Australian Pharmacists Abroad.

Staff-Sergt. W. T. G. Pinches, one of the company of Australian pharmacists who recently left for service in India, writing from Durban, on October 17, refers to the kind welcome extended to the company. Staff-Sergt. Pinches says:—

"People here have simply received us as if we were a long-lost section of the community, and have thrown open their doors to us in a way that is not merely generous, but magnificent. You cannot realise, unless you have been so fortunate as to experience it, how much the good people of Durban have done for us. We shall never forget, never fail to give praise to our good friends here. Yet, although we have had such a really splendid holiday, we have never forgotten for a moment our purpose—the part we hope to play in this great struggle for freedom and right. We are ready and eager to get to the front, to take a hand — the sooner the better; and it is due to one thing alone, the scarcity of shipping, that we are still here. Once we were driven on a mule waggon to the Docks to embark, but the vessel being a hospital-ship we could not go—the captain refused to take us: quoted The Hague Convention. Back we came to camp, where we have been ever since.

All States have combined in general interest, and there is friendship between all parties. This is a grand thing to say, and proves that whatever is said to the contrary, at heart the pharmacists are a body combined in one common purpose.

We have been entertained at numbers of places, but foremost in the list comes the evening given by the Pharmaceutical Society, and the private dinner and theatre party provided by a local chemist, Mr. Strannock (of Strannock and Williams). It has been a revelation to us all this trip, and the word Durban will ever bring to each of us the pleasantest of memories of kindness, interest, and real friendship. When we leave, it will be with glad hearts, to know we are at last really nearing the objective of our trip, and with such memories of Natal that will never leave us. With kindest regards to you all.



The above is a reproduction of the Honor Board presented to the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, by Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher. The Board now contains 155 names.

College Notes.

Visit to Chemical Works.

(Communicated by A. McM.)

On Friday morning, 26th October, the students of the College, accompanied by the lecturer in Chemistry, Dr. Sidney Plowman, paid the second of the series of visits to works of chemical interest—this time to Messrs. Cuming, Smith and Company's works, at Yarraville. The party was met by Mr. Geo. Cuming, who carefully explained the different processes.

These works are of special interest to Australians, in that their products are used in what may be termed the great primary industry of Australia — wheat-growing. The quantity and quality of the harvest is largely dependent on the scientific use of artificial manures. Successive crops make the soil deficient in phosphates, and it is to supply this deficiency that artificial manures are used.

Superphosphate of lime or monocalcium orthophosphate is the form in which phosphorus has been found to be most easily assimilated by the growing wheat plant. The process of manufacture consists essentially of reacting definite quantities of calcium phosphate (obtained from certain Pacific Islands as guano) and sulphuric acid, the resultant mixture of superphosphate of lime and calcium sulphate constituting artificial manure.

Sulphuric acid being used in such large quantities is also made on a large scale. Both the contact and the chamber processes are used, and the sulphur dioxide is generated both from crude sulphur and pyrites, which are imported from Japan.

The contact process consists essentially of bringing a mixture of SO_2 and O_2 into contact with finely divided platinum, the metal acts as a catalytic agent and causes the union of the gases into SO_3, sulphuric anhydride. The chief obstacles to the use of this process on a manufacturing scale are the impurities present in the SO_2. By a system of purification, these difficulties have been removed.

The chamber process consists of, broadly, four parts:—

(*a*) Apparatus for producing SO_2.

The SO_2 is obtained by heating pyrites, and also native sulphur in kilns. Air necessary for the reactions is also admitted.

(*b*) Apparatus for producing oxides of nitrogen.

These are obtained by acting on nitre with sulphuric acid in earthenware pots. These oxides provide the oxygen for the oxidation of the SO_2 into SO_3.

(*c*) Apparatus for absorbing the spent oxides of nitrogen from gases leaving the chambers.

This consists of the "Gay-Lussac" Tower, in which sulphuric acid or "chamber acid" is allowed to percolate, combining with the nitrogen peroxide to form nitro-sulphuric acid. This acid is then passed through the "Glover" tower, where it meets with gases from the generators. Denitrification of the nitrosulphuric acid takes place, and nitric oxide and sulphuric acid are formed.

(*d*) The chambers in which the reactions are made.

The chambers consist of sheet lead supported on an enormous framework of wood. The lead sheets are sealed by means of an oxyhydrogen flame. From the Glover tower the gases from the pyrites or sulphur burner pass into the series of chambers, where they meet with the necessary supply of steam. The acid is collected at the bottom of the chambers, and is drawn off by means of a drip pipe.

A feature of this process, as carried out by Cuming Smith and Company, is the elimination of all unnecessary labour by the substitution of various mechanical contrivances.

Producing sulphuric acid in such large quantities many other acids are conveniently made by the firm. Hydrochloric acid is obtained by acting on common salt with H_2SO_4. Nitric acid by the action of H_2SO_4 on Chili saltpetre (sodium nitrate). Acetic acid by the action of H_2SO_4 on calcium acetate, which is obtained from the firm's distillery at Warburton, from the acetic acid in the crude pyroligneous acid, produced by the destructive distillation of wood by neutralisation with calcium carbonate.

Messrs. Cuming, Smith & Co., have also established at Yarraville, extensive pottery works by which they manufacture all their own stone ware, and are also supplying the market with earthenware of excellent quality.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. F. Downes has bought Cobb's Pharmacy, at Waverley. This shop has several times changed hands lately. Mr. Lasker bought the business, sold it to Mr. R. Gibson, who again sold it to Mr. Downes.

Mr. H. Kissick, for many years with Mr. F. P. J. Gray, at Bondi, has bought the pharmacy of Mr. S. Parker, at Bondi Junction. A few months ago, Mr. Parker sold the business to Mr. S. C. Ottoway, who again has sold it to Mr. Kissick. The shop is known in the neighbourhood as Parker's Pharmacy.

Mr. W. A. Dixson, a leading analytical chemist of Sydney, died at his residence, McLaren-street, North Sydney, on November 7th, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Dixson became instructor in chemistry to the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts in 1878, and when these classes were incorporated into the Technical Education Department, he remained on as Instructor in Chemistry to the Sydney Technical College, which position he held for about 20 years, leaving it to undertake private work in partnership with his son and Mr. Byrn, his former assistant at the Technical

College. He was very successful in his business, and was regarded as the ablest of Sydney analysts. He was one of the foundation directors of the North Shore Gas Company. He was very widely known, and highly respected. The deceased gentleman retired from business about 16 years ago, but he interested himself in many business pursuits to the end of his life.

Dr. J. A. Hardy, who died November 7th, had a remarkable career. He was born in Adelaide, and was educated in England, taking his M.R.C.S. in 1874. He was in practice for some time in Hobart, and came to Sydney to practice at Newtown. He enlisted for active service, and did good work for the A.A.M.C. during the Boer War, and returned to Newtown. Prior to his coming to Sydney, he was Government Medical Officer for the Northern Territory, and did good work as a Surveyor in the Northern Territory, as well as acting as Medical Officer. He died at the age of 67 years, deeply regretted.

Miss Mary W. Fitzgibbon is opening a new pharmacy at Kensington, near Mascot. This lady served her apprenticeship with her father, at Brisbane, passed the Brisbane College of Pharmacy, and qualified in that State. For some years she was dispenser at the Children's Hospital, Brisbane, and about six years ago she was appointed dispenser to the Little Bay Hospital, Sydney. Miss Fitzgibbon is the second lady pharmacist to open on her own account, near Sydney, Miss L. Wilson of Killara, being the first. She intends to make a specialty of dispensing, and has the promise of the support of the medical practitioners in her district.

Business is Quiet in Sydney, and there is every prospect of a quiet holiday season this year. The late strike has left bad after-effects from which the community has not yet recovered; in fact, it is now that the public are beginning to feel the worst effects of the labour dislocation. Thousands of men have not been taken back to their former employment, and many are still out of work, while others have been obliged to accept lower and poorer-paid positions. There is no money for luxuries. The impending conscription voting also makes business depressed. Pharmacists feel the bad times as quickly as anybody. People are only buying necessities, and are doing without luxuries. Even those with money will not spend it.

VICTORIA:

Mr. G. R. Miller has gone to Mr. Musther, of Williamstown.

Mr. H. J. Murray is relieving Mr. F. T. Stone, of Mildura.

Mr. A. C. Reader is at Mr. P. R. Bayley's pharmacy, Werribee.

Mr. J. A. Kay is relieving with Mr. H. J. O'Halloran, of North Fitzroy.

Mr. E. Plummer is relieving at the Melbourne Hospital for two weeks.

Mr. B. D. McAlary has accepted a position with Mr. E. Trembath, Fitzroy.

Mr. H. C. Morrison has accepted a position with Messrs. Witt and Co., Prahran.

Cr. G. N. Heyward has been appointed a trustee of the St. Kilda Public Cemetery.

Mr. H. E. Glover, of Mount Gambier, was in Melbourne on a visit during the month.

Mr. A. Gosbell, lately with Bull and Owen, has gone to Mr. W. H. Malyon, of Ballarat.

Mr. H. Wiltshire has accepted a position with Messrs. Beddome and Co., Bourke-street.

Mr. H. R. Pascall has gone to Mr. Victor Say, Benalla, after being four years with Messrs. Henry Francis and Co.

Major O. J. Lawson's pharmacy, Fitzroy, was broken into by thieves on October 26. £3 in cash and stamps was stolen.

Mr. C. Hembrow, Beechworth, suffered a sad bereavement in the death of his daughter Margery on November 13, age seven years.

Mr. James Clezy, M.A., Preliminary Examiner in Victoria for the last 36 years, died at Glenferrie on November 1, aged 81 years.

Mr. F. J. Chamberlain is relieving Mr. A. L. McNeel, manager of Mr. C. Ackary's pharmacy at Northcote, and afterwards goes to Mr. Thomson, of Donald.

Mr. Stanley H. Lehman, chemist at Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury's factory, on leaving the firm, after fourteen years' service, was presented by his fellow employees with a gold albert chain and medal.

Mr. T. A. Dickson, chemist, Geelong, lost his daughter, Miss Blanche Lilian Dickson, on October 17. Miss Dickson was training as a nurse at the Geelong Hospital. While taking her turn in the infectious diseases ward she was stricken down with scarlet fever, and the illness ended fatally. She was connected with a number of clubs and societies, and her death was greatly deplored in the district. The whole of the Geelong chemists closed their pharmacies for an hour on the day of the funeral out of respect to Mr. Dickson and his wife.

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., owing to illness, has had to reliquish his position as lecturer in chemistry at the College of Pharmacy. A number of his old students are desirous of recognising his past services, and have issued a circular asking for donations towards a presentation which it is intended to hand to Mr. Craig as a Christmas gift. All past students of the College are asked to contribute. Already a number of donations to the fund have been received. Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. Norman Pleasance, 180 Collins street, Melbourne.

QUEENSLAND.

Chemist and Nurse in Trouble.—The serious charge against Mr. W. I. R. Trouton and Nurse Phillips has broken down for want of evidence, and both have been discharged.

Marriage of Mr. A. B. Chater.—We have to congratulate Mr. A. B. Chater, President of the Pharmacy Board, on the occasion of his marriage, which was celebrated on November 14th. Mr. J. W. Ward officiated as best man.

Visitors to Brisbane.—Among those noted were Mr. Nat. Green, of Toowoomba, and Mr. J. P. J. Gordon, of Rockhampton. Mr. Gordon was subpoened as witness in an attempted poisoning case. He had sold strychnine, and had to produce evidence of the sale. Notwithstanding that there is no Poisons Act in Queensland at present, Mr. Gordon had conformed to the requirements of the Act, which was rescinded in February last.

Trade in Queensland.—The reports from various parts of the State indicate that trade is fair. There are increasing difficulties in obtaining supplies of well-known lines. Coastal trade is in full swing again after the maritime strike, and the seriously-depleted stocks in the north are now replenished as far as stocks in Brisbane and Sydney will permit. Wholesale firms report that for a time their staffs were working at high pressure, but now orders are easing off. Bountiful rains have been very general, so much so that this season promises well for the country.

Trade & Commerce.

Importation of Perfumery.

Australian manufacturers of perfumes are protesting against the action of the Customs department in relaxing the prohibition on the importation of perfumery to the extent of allowing the entrance of half the quantity imported in former years. Perfumery was included in the list of prohibited imports declared in August last, and when the schedule was introduced the excise duty on spirits, used in the manufacture locally of perfumes, was increased from 10/- to 15/- a gallon. Australian manufacturers of perfumes consider that since the embargo on imports has been relaxed there should also be an equivalent relaxation of the excise duty. The Customs officials state that the decision to allow the importation of 50 per cent. of the perfumery imported in former years was arrived at to enable perfume manufacturers in Allied countries to have a portion of the Australian trade. The department does not consider that local manufacturers will suffer to any great extent by the partial lifting of the embargo.

Embargo on Tin Containers.

The "Commonwealth Gazette" of November 10 contains a further proclamation re the use of tin containers. This prohibits the importation as from January 1, 1918, unless the consent in writing of the Minister for Defence has first been obtained, of infants' and invalids' foods, confectionery, powders of all descriptions, soaps (except liquid soaps), spices and dry pharmaceutical preparations when put up in containers manufactured from tinplate.

Bankruptcy of Julius Blau.

The affairs of Julius Blau, whose estate was compulsorily sequestrated in August last, on the petition of Julius Blau and Sons Ltd., in liquidation, were publicly investigated before the Registrar in Bankruptcy recently.

Bankrupt said he was born in Hungary, and was at present a prisoner of war. He first came to this country about 1900 as representative of 4711, and established himself in 1908 in Sydney. He started in business under the name of Julius Blau and Sons, the firm being representative of 4711, and it was also an importer of fancy goods. Later on he formed the business into a company. He thought it was about 1910, and from that date he carried on as Julius Blau and Sons Ltd. They formed a company of £25,000, £15,000 being fully paid-up shares. He had 6000 shares; his wife 3000; and each of his two sons 3000. Ten thousand shares were held in reserve, and they were never allotted. In 1910 he had a bank account in the Union Bank, George-street branch, and he kept books. His sons were named Robert and Oscar. One of them was not here, and somebody else might have taken his place at the time of the formation of the company. Bankrupt was managing director of the company, but he did not hold that position right up to the date of liquidation. The authorities took him away from his house on September 12, 1915, and detained him for a night, and after that they took him and his son, Oscar, to Holdsworthy. What they did with the business he did not know, nor had he been communicating with anybody in reference to it. His salary was £1000 a year; then they paid 15 per cent. on the shares every year. His private estate was sequestrated on the petition of the liquidator of Julius Blau and Sons Ltd. He had filed a statement of affairs, and said he owed nothing to unsecured creditors. His assets he showed at £7701. Most of these consisted of shares in Julius Blau and Sons Ltd. He knew now that Julius Blau and Sons Ltd. were in liquidation, but he did not know before. He knew before he made out his statement of affairs. If the books showed that he owed £4744 12s. 3d. up to October 10, 1915, to Julius Blau and Sons Ltd., that would not be right.

In January, 1915, he got permission to go to America to replace his goods, which he bought before from France, England and Germany. He got the permission of the Prime Minister personally. He left on January 16, 1915, for America, finished his business there, and returned on April 5, 1915. His business was flourishing better than ever then, so he believed. He was attacked in the House of Parliament by Mr. Kelly. For a fortnight the Prime Minister was on bankrupt's side, and then several attacks were made in Parliament.

Bankrupt banked at the Bank of New South Wales, but he had not seen his bankbooks since he was interned. When he was interned he sold the household furniture. It belonged to his wife, who bought it. They were 35 years married, and his wife got £20 a week, out of which he believed she saved a lot of money. She had private means of her own, which she got from her people, who were wealthy. The furniture was sold for £500.

His life was insured in the New York Life. He took the policy out 20 years ago. One was for 20,000 francs, and another for £1000, taken out about three years ago, before he went to America. The other one was about 5000 francs, taken out about 20 years ago. He supposed all the premiums were paid up to date; his wife was paying them. He settled no moneys or properties on his children before he was interned, nor had he made any gift or settlement to his wife. He could not give the Court any information as to what he had got at home. He was a naturalised British subject. He had a lot of property in Hungary, but he could not tell of what it consisted now until he had had time to refer to his books.

The examination was adjourned to November 19.

Trade Notes.

The "Phosferine" Trade Mark.

At the invitation of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, Mr. H. A Ingamells, representing Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Limited, London, attended the meeting of the Central Committee on November 20, and explained the position of the firm with regard to the sale of Phosferine, which was registered by them in 1906. Messrs. Ashton and Parson's position, Mr. Ingamells said, was clearly defined in the Register of Trade Marks, and he insisted on the exclusive right of the firm to the use of the word "Phosferine," emphasising the fact that when "Phosferine" was ordered chemists must supply "Phosferine," and not "Forbes' Phosferrine." He found that a large number of storekeepers in country districts stocked "Forbes' Phosferrine" and homœopathic medicines. In order that the public might be enlightened, Messrs. Ashton and Parson's representative had called upon every chemist in Victoria and explained the position to them. It was the intention of the firm to prosecute in all cases of infringement of its rights, and when a case of infringement was found, Messrs Ashton and Parsons would certainly apply for a Supreme Court injunction. He felt satisfied, however, that the chemists as a body were fair, and were desirous of observing the law. In reply to a question, Mr. Ingamells said that when the word was incorrectly written, which preparation should be supplied could only be determined after legal proceedings. The point was raised by several members that when "Phosferine" was asked for it meant any phosferine. Mr. Ingamells said that his firm had retained an attorney who was instructed to take every action he possibly could to stop the sale of "Forbes' Phosferrine" when "Phosferine" was asked for or written for. If "Forbes' Phosferrine" was wanted it must be asked for as "Forbes' Phosferrine." There was only one "Phosferine." He instanced several places in the City where it was alleged that "Phosferine" had been sold illegally. He had been told that if he proceeded against a certain leading city chemist, pharmacists throughout Victoria would refuse to stock "Phosferine." His firm did not like the law and would prefer to keep clear of it, but it was not afraid of it. It was pointed out by those present, that the meeting did not have any antipathy to Mr. Ingamells, but several members expressed ignorance of the warning which had been issued. In conclusion, Mr. Ingamells said that he would agree not to sanction any prosecutions until the M.C.A. had had an opportunity of calling another meeting and enlightening the members. The President, Mr. Hughes, thanked Mr. Ingamells who then withdrew.

In order that the matter may be further discussed, a general meeting of members has been convened at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, November 26th, at 8.45 p.m.

Purple Crystals.

The Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria has printed in purple ink the following slip label:—

CAUTION! Not to be Taken.

Purple Crystals

or Permanganate of Potash.

These are supplied to pharmacists at 1/3 per packet of 250, post free. The intention is that pharmacists can use up their present stocks of Permanganate of Potash slip labels by superimposing the label illustrated on the upper portion of the label.

Overhead Expenses.

Overhead expenses must be reduced to the utmost to defeat the rapid rise in wages, the swiftly mounting costs of stock, gas, mailing, and other such details. Begin, therefore, by cutting out your system of giving credit, closing on Sundays, and practising economy in small matters.

It is scarcely necessary to add at this moment, refrain from employing more labour than is actually essential; but in the future one might well look back on these strenuous times and take a middle course, which will certainly tend to lessen the old-time wage-bill.

Bookkeeping Reduced to 10 Minutes a Day.

During the last three years conditions have forced quite a number of retailers to eliminate the "credit" part of their business. They have succesfully converted their trade into a cash basis.

However, for many years to come the majority of retailers, especially in smaller towns, will be compelled to sell both for cash and credit.

We all admit the extra expense of keeping customers' accounts, the bookkeeper's salary or the proprietor's own time in keeping the books, stationery, stamps, bad debts, losses through forgotten charges, or carelessness in making the entries, and so forth.

For many years different methods have been devised for reducing the work and worry of losses of the "credit" side of the business, and some very good progress has been made. However, it has once more remained for the far-famed National Cash Register Company to provide the most practical solution of the trouble. They have just put on the Australian market, after having thoroughly tested it in New Zealand and other parts of the world, a new credit system called the "National Visible Credit File." When we consider the wonderful opportunities this company has had for studying, through their thousands of representatives all over the world, every phase of the retailer's difficulties, we are not surprised to know that they have succeeded, after many efforts, in producing a device which, by its excellence, will prove a boon to retailers all over the world.

This new Credit File practically eliminates all bookkeeping of customers' accounts. It is quick of operation, accurate, and wonderfully effective. Bad debts are much reduced; money is received more quickly than under the old system; no monthly statements are necessary, no postages and no working long into the night to keep the accounts up to date.

From what we have seen of this file, and the experience of those who have already installed it, we sincerely urge every retailer to have a look at it and judge for himself how quickly it will more than pay its price.

Under present conditions of high prices, it is more than ever necessary to do everything possible to reduce the cost of business, and this file seems to us to offer one of the most practical solutions.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society asks Members when ordering goods to give preference (other things being equal) to firms advertising in the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*. This service is mutual—advertisers are benefited thereby and the Members improve the value of their own journal as an advertising medium.

Market Reports.

Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd., Sydney, in their November list report that business during October was normal. Even during the strike weeks orders were good, but there was great difficulty in delivery of goods. There have been several visitors from other States purchasing drug supplies in Sydney. Export trade has been held up, but with the resumption of inter-State steamers the congestion is being rapidly relieved.

Freights from abroad have so advanced as to cause an advance in the landing costs of all classes of merchandise.

Methylated Spirit. — Smallest quantity now sold is four gallons, at 2/3 per gallon; in case lots tins and cases free. Five cases, 2/1 per gallon.

Oils are on the rise. Cotton seed oil is now 16/- per gallon. Ol. cloves, 1/6 per oz., or 19/- per lb. Ol. chenopodii, 3/6 per oz., 17/6 per lb.

Cod Liver Oil bottlers are raising their prices. De Jongh's ½ pints, 56/-, pints 110/- per doz. Moller's No. 1 42/-, No. 2 78/- per doz.

White Demy has further advanced; 16 lb. reams 14/6, 18 lb. 16/-, 20 lb. 18/6, American 15/- per ream.

Hydrogen Peroxide is now 2/3 per lb. bottle. 7 lb. bottles 12/6 each.

Salicine is now 3/- per oz., or 44/- per lb.

Roseine Dye, 40/- per lb.

Camphor Bell (English) is now 5/- per lb.

Licorice. – Flavella is 3/6 per lb.; Solazzi is 3/9 per lb.

Castile Soap is 2/6 per lb. for the white, and 2/3 for the mottled. Pulv., 3/6.

Scoparium has advanced from 1/4 per lb. to 2/3.

Ext. Hyoscyamus has advanced to 2/- per oz., or 29/- per lb.

Green Soft Soap is now 2/3 per lb.

Proprietary Articles, especially the more bulky ones, have increased in price in consequence of the increased freight they carry. This is the case with Clarke's Blood Mixture, Allen's Hair Restorer, Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia, and similar lines. Smaller articles, such as Beecham's Pills and Steedman's Powders, are but little affected by the increased freights.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Melbourne, in their prices current for November report a number of alterations in prices, of which we quote the following:—Acid, Benzoic, B.P.—4/6 oz. Adeps Benzoas.—1lb. tins, 2/9 lb.; 7lb. tins, 2/6 lb. Aluminium Sulphas.—1/6 lb. Ammon. Acetas.—6/- lb. Ammon. Carb.—1/6 lb.; jars extra. Arsenic, Metal, pure.—6/- lb. Barii Sulphas, pure.—3/- lb. Bole, Armenian.—6d. lb.; 42/- cwt. Boro Glyceride.—4/6 lb. Caffeina, Cit., Gran., Eff., 1 lb., F.G.'s.—5/6 lb. Cataplasma Kaolini, 1lb. tins.—2/3 each. Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ.—5/- lb. Ext. Damianæ, Liq.—1/- oz.; 14/- lb. Ext.

Nucis Vomicæ, Liq.—7/6 lb. Ext. Taraxaci, Liq., B.P.—5/- lb. Ferri Carb., Precip.—1/3 lb. Ferri Cit. c. Quinâ, ½lb. and 1lb. bots.—25/- lb. Fol. Buchu, B.P.—11/6 lb. Glycerinum, Acidi Borici.—4/6 lb. Lig. Santal Flav. Rass.—3/6 lb. Lin. Camphoræ.—3/3 lb.; wrs., 3/- lb. Liquor, Atrop., Sulph., B.P.—3/6 oz. Liquor, Gent., pro Infusion.—4/- lb. Liquor, Opii Sed., Battley's.—36/- lb. Potassi, Nitras, crystals.—1/3 lb. Rad. Colchici, B.P.—18/- lb. Sapo. Cast., alb.—2/6 lb. Sapo Cast., alb., pulv.—3/- lb. Sodii Bromide.—7/- lb. Sodii Nitrate.—36/- cwt. Sulphur Præcip., B.P.—1/3 lb. S.V. Meth. (any quantity).—3/- gal. Tinct. Digitalis.—5/6 lb. Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P.—7/- lb.; wrs., 6/9 lb. Tinct. Strophanthi.—8/- lb. Unguent. Atropine.—15/- oz. Unguent. Cocainæ, B.P.—3/- oz. Unguent. Resinæ.—2/6 lb. "Trident" Tabs., Barbitone, 5 gr., 25's.—60/- doz. Sundries.—Alcock's Porous Plasters.—8/- doz. Barry's Tricopherous.—22/- doz.; 6 doz. lots, 21/6 doz. Bishop's Mag. Cit., No. 3.—42/- doz. Bunter's Nervine.—16/6 doz. Christy's Benzoin Cream.—11/- doz. Clarke's Blood Mixture, No. 1.—42/- doz. Colgate's Dental Cream, No. 2.—12/- doz. Cotton Waste.—10d. lb. Enemas, Sterilendum.—60/- doz. Falière's Phosphatine.—No. 1, 18/- doz.; No. 2, 29/- doz. Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste, extra moist.—16/6 doz. Hemingway's Arsenate Lead, 2lb. bots.—3/- each. Izal, 4 oz.—13/6 doz. Oatine Toilet Soap.—12/- doz. Oraline Tooth Paste, tubes.—14/- doz. Paper, white, demy, cut to size.—1/3 lb. Pazo Ointment.—24/- doz. Spirits Nitre.—1 oz., 6/- doz., 2/- oz. 10/- doz. Tetlow's Complexion Powder, No. 16.—4/- doz.

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2.—Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, Etc.

Muhak.—Insect destroying preparations, Yeiichiro Ueyama, Japan.

Phodol.—H. G. Taubman and Co., 183 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Jermax.—South Australian Gas Co. (Incorporated), 90 King William-street, Adelaide.

Microl.—Reginald Alfred Harris, Fitzevan Chambers, 28 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, merchant.

Marko.—The Oil Sheep Dip Co., 4 Dalley-street, Sydney.

Class 3.—Chemicals Used in Medicine and Pharmacy.

Kemo.—Crease Ltd., 195 Wickham-street, Valley Corner, Brisbane, chemists.

Resinol.—The Resinol Chemical Co., 517 W. Lombart-street, Baltimore, U.S.A.

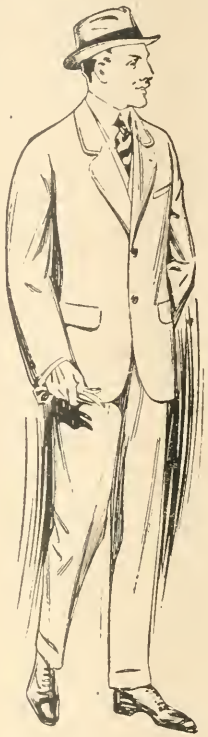
Skedaddle.—John Andrew and Co., Kelley-street, Scone, N.S.W., chemists.

Speede.—Samuel Heath Blake, 278a Flinders street, Melbourne, chemist.

Killa-Korn.—Alex. B. Gatenby and Co., 76 Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W., manufacturer.

Dolpirin.—Tom Arthur Wild, Ararat, Victoria, chemist.

GUARANTEED PURE WOOL INDIGO-DYED FINE COATING TWILL.



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Its value at our price is remarkable—to put it mildly. If ever a good, fine Twill was worth buying at a low figure, it is worth buying in these days of low-grade textures, and high prices

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"Specialists in Tailoring by Mail,"

244-254 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Class 4.—Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Duz.—Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, New South Wales, manufacturer.

Blue Bird.—Laroona Perfumery Prop. Ltd., Fulham-place, Flinders-street, Melbourne, perfumery manufacturers.

Ven-Yusa.—C. E. Fulford Ltd., Carlton Hall, Leeds, England.

Creme Lemon.—Henry Newby Lemmon, 502 Chapel-street, Prahran, chemist.

Harica.—John Lang, 88 Islington-street, Collingwood, Melbourne.

Yardley.—The Hall Mark of Quality, Yardley and Co., Stratford, London E., manufacturers.

Kewpie.—Bloggs Prop. Ltd., Normanby-road, South Melbourne, manufacturing chemists.

Situation Wanted.

YOUNG LADY, age 18, passed Preliminary Examination, 6th on list of 41 candidates, is desirous of becoming apprenticed. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. L. J. Thompson, Citizen Chambers, 36 Moore-street, Sydney.

NOTICES.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 360 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on **Tuesday, 27th November, 1917,** at 8.45 p.m. sharp.

BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Financial Statements.
3. To elect four Directors. Messrs. G. E. Gulliver, E. E. Malyon, D. Rankin, and A. E. Sayer retire by effluxion of time, but are eligible, and are offering themselves for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor, and to fix remuneration of same. Mr. Thomas Woodward, the retiring auditor, has been nominated for re-election.
5. To transact any other business of which the prescribed notice has been given.

By Order of the Board,

C. L. BUTCHERS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association of Victoria.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the College of Pharmacy on TUESDAY next, 27th NOVEMBER, at 8.45 p.m.

The use of the word "SEPTOL" in Victoria is now the exclusive property of the M.C.A.; and the business before the Meeting will be to discuss methods to be adoped by the Association to protect its rights in the trade-mark "Septol."

Opportunity will be taken to explain the position regarding "Phosferine," and "Forbes' Phosferrine."

The Meeting will follow immediately on the termination of the P.D.L. Meeting which will be held the same evening.

The importance of the matters mentioned will, I trust, ensure your attendance.

J. GARRICK, Hon. Gen. Secretary.

INGRAM'S

"Agrippa"

PATENT No. 17617

BAND TEAT & VALVE

(BRITISH MADE BY BRITISH LABOUR).

"AGRIPPA" Band Teat
Black or Transparent Rubber).

The Nearest Copy to the Natural Nipple.

(Note the patent band around the teat that grips tightly to the neck of the bottle.)

The "AGRIPPA" Band Teat will fit any boat-shape feeding bottle & will not slip off.

¶ The Teat and Valve can be sterilised or cleansed by simply boiling in water, and the quality of rubber will not be deteriorated thereby.

THE
PATENT BAND VALVE
is devised according to the most up-to-date theories, and affords a means of regulating to perfection the flow of the milk food.

"AGRIPPA" Band Valve
(Black or Transparent Rubber).

GOODS.	English Minimum Wholesale Prices to Chemists.	English Minimum Retail Prices to Chemists.
"Agrippa" TEAT (Patent No. 17617) Black or Transparent	2/6 per Doz. Nett 27/6 per Grs. Nett (for orders of 3 Doz. and over).	3½d. EACH.
"Agrippa" VALVE (Patent No. 17617) Black or transparent	2/- per Doz. Nett 22/- per Grs. Nett (for orders of 3 Doz. and over).	3d. EACH.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses.

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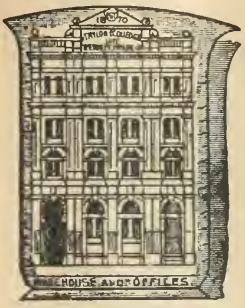

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All parts of Queensland visited at regular intervals by experienced travellers. Agencies solicited from firms who are prepared to actively introduce their manufactures into the colony.

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THE PRESCRIPTION OF AN EMINENT SPECIALIST.

For the Relief of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane.

CONTAINS NO COCAINE OR MORPHINE.

Packed in Collapsible Tubes. Fitted with Patent Introducer.

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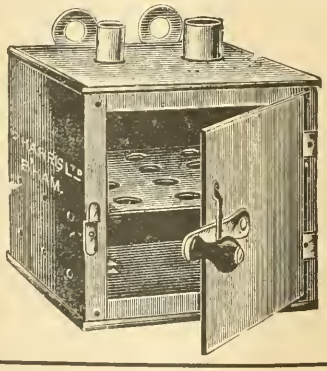

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Everything Required in the Laboratory.

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"EMPIRE" BRAND.

BRITISH LANOLINE HYDROUS & ANHYDROUS

NOTHING FINER ON THE MARKET.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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ESTABLISHED 1879.

A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

VAPORIZED CRESOLENE RELIEVES ASTHMATICS.

Laboratory tests have proven the destructive effect of Vaporised Crêsolene on diphtheria bacilli.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST.

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SUPPLIES FOR

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TRIAL CASES, spherical, with instructions. Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, ORTHOSCOPES, and all testing appliances; also books for the study of Optics.

The **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled, and gold; rimless and other lenses.

Wholesale Agents for Clarke's Australian Eye Lotion.

JOBBING AND PRESCRIPTION WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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STATHAM'S
POROUS
Elastic Bandage

TRADE MARK.

Statham's Porous Rubber Elastic Bandages

–For the Cure of **ULCERS** and other **Diseases of the Leg.**

Specify "STATHAM'S." None genuine without Reg. TRADE MARK stamped on every bandage

Our Bandages are known throughout the world as the coolest and most durable extant. Rendered porous by a new process, which is a great improvement on the old-fashioned method of ventilating by punching round holes in the bandage, which greatly weakens it. The **POROUS** Bandages contain *thousands* of fine pores through which perspiration may escape, and this without the removal of any rubber, as they do not become visible until the bandage is stretched.
Made of the finest **Para Rubber** only.

5 ft. x 2½in. wide 10½ft. x 2½in. wide 21ft. x 2½in. wide 7½ft. x 3in. wide 15ft. x 3 in. wide
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To be obtained of all Wholesale Chemists, Druggists' Sundriesmen, etc., or of the Sole Makers.

H. STATHAM & CO., 11 Corporation Street, Manchester.

A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY

FOR NEARLY
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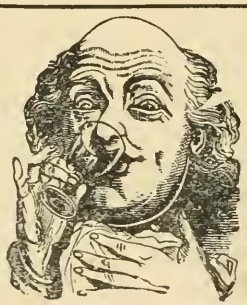

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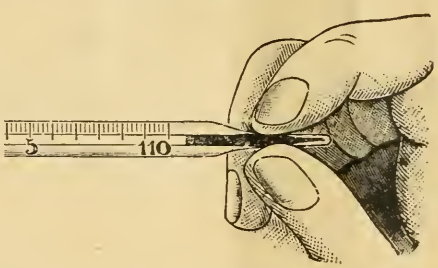

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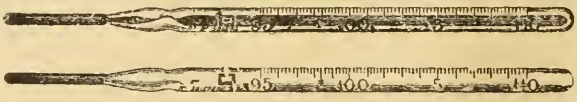

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 3rd and 4th December, 1917.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. English Literature as prescribed by the Melbourne University.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th December, 1917.

Examination Fee—Two Guineas.

Entries Close Friday, November 26th.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 10th, 11th and 12th December, 1917.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

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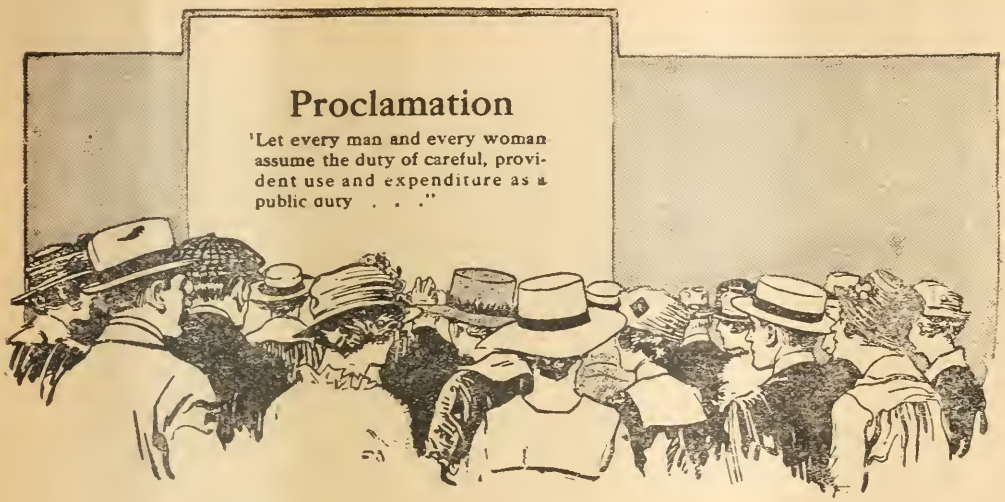

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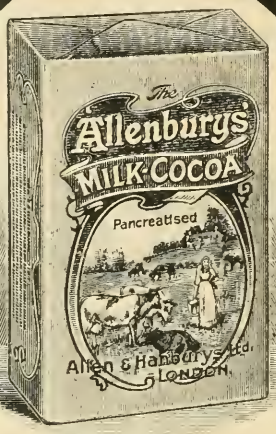

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THE Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society are, broadly, to advance the study of pharmacy in all its branches, to encourage the prosecution of pharmaceutical research, to promote mutual goodwill among those interested in pharmacy, and to aid in the advancement, generally, of the practice of Pharmacy.

HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Founded in 1857, the Society has a history of concerted work extending over 60 years. Its influence has always been exerted in protecting the interests of the craft from outside aggression, and a perusal of the records shows the large amount of useful work which the Society has achieved in this direction.

The Society was originally responsible for initiating the Formulary of Unofficial Remedies, which was the starting point from which the "AUSTRALASIAN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULARY" has developed.

ORGANISATION.

The management of the Society is entrusted to a council of twelve members, who meet monthly, or oftener as required, and who devote a considerable amount of time and personal attention to the welfare of pharmacists generally.

EDUCATION.

An important part of the Society's work is to provide educational facilites for pharmaceutical students, and the College of Pharmacy is generally acknowledged as a high-class technical institution, and the position which it has attained has given pharmacists an improved status in the community. All students who have passed through the College should regard it as their pleasant duty to affiliate themselves with the Pharmaceutical Society, under whose auspices the College of Pharmacy has advanced to its present position.

THE LIBRARY.

Members have the advantage of the use of the Society's library which contains the latest standard publications relating to pharmacy, chemistry, analysis, botany and materia medica, and also the principal periodical pharmaceutical literature.

MEMBERSHIP.

Although supported largely by practising Pharmacists, there are a large number of Pharmacists actually in business who are not already members, and it is to these that this appeal is made to join the Society and not to allow a small section of the craft to bear the full burden of the work, the results of which are shared by all.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The entrance fee has been reduced to 10s. 6d.; the annual subscription is 21s., and for this sum every member has the privilege of assisting in the work of organisation and of receiving, post free, a copy of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* each month. The Journal is published at 10s. and contains an epitome of pharmaceutical news and other matter of general interest to pharmacists.

A Diploma of Membership is forwarded on election.

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Special lectures and pharmaceutical meetings are held throughout the year, students having an opportunity of meeting men of prominence in pharmacy, as well as in allied sciences.

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Apprenticeship to a registered chemist in any part of the British Dominions is accepted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and entitles such apprentice to attend the College Lectures and qualify for the examinations.

The Old Collegians' Association provides for meetings of a social nature during the year, and promotes a good feeling among past and present students.

The Pharmaceutical Society presents two gold medals, three silver medals, three bronze medals, and three certificates of honour each year to the student securing the highest marks in the respective subjects. Special prizes are also given by the various lecturers.

Students of the College are eligible to become associate members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

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Authors for 1917 are—Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto 3, and Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book 5.

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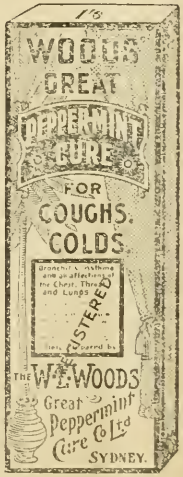

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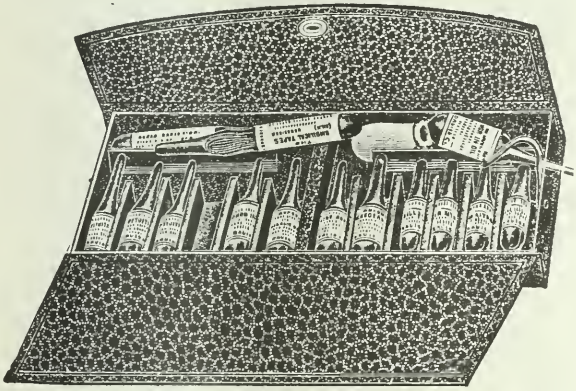

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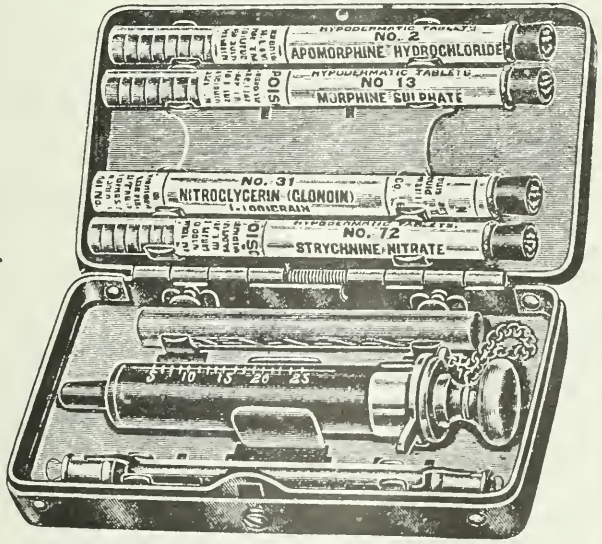

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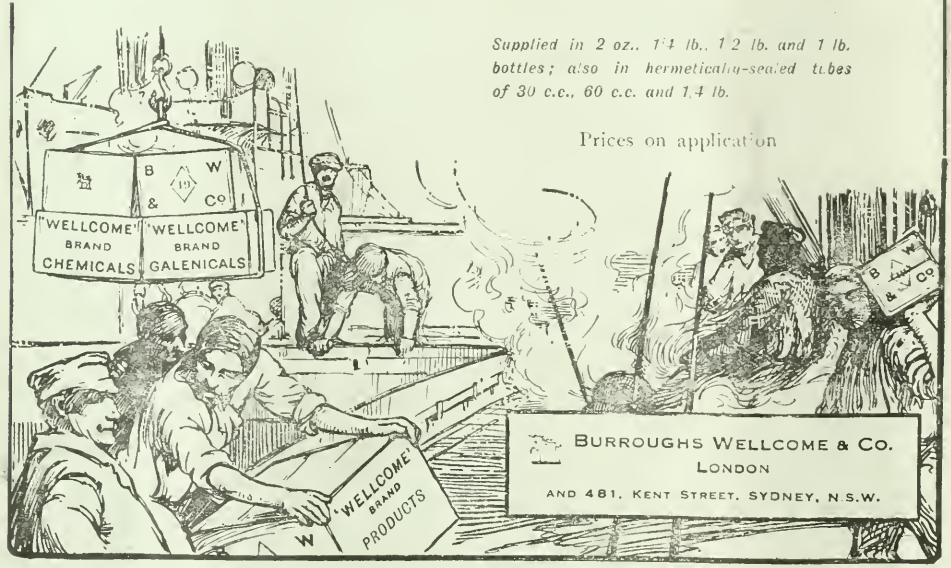

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